

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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No. 2244.—VOL. LXXX.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1882.

WITH
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



BIRTHS.

On the 1st inst., at Birchfield, Bromyard, Herefordshire, the wife of the Hon. Beauchamp M. St. John, of a son.

On the 2nd inst., at Ashleigh, Blenheim-road, N.W., the wife of William Clement Windover, of a daughter.

On the 27th ult., at Westwood House, Lanca-hire, the wife of Humphrey J. Walmsley, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

On the 30th ult., at Tavistock House, Fulham-road, of congestion of the lungs, Lady Alexa Coventry, wife of Aubrey Coventry, Esq., and third daughter of the late Earl of Fife, aged 31. R.I.P.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat 51° 23' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOM.	WIND.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.				
23	29.299	51.2	46.7	86	8	59.5	48.0
21	29.485	45.0	41.5	80	7	57.5	44.8
25	29.251	43.4	41.2	92	10	52.5	36.7
29	29.433	45.6	37.6	77	9	52.0	38.8
27	29.715	44.6	33.4	67	7	52.0	37.8
28	29.215	45.7	39.1	79	7	54.4	40.8
29	29.193	44.0	41.6	92	9	54.0	39.6

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :-

Barometer (in inches), corrected .. 29.234 29.474 29.436 29.311 29.746 29.197 29.412

Temperature of Air .. 53.9° 51.7° 51.8° 48.3° 48.0° 50.2° 47.1°

Temperature of Evaporation .. 51.4° 49.0° 49.7° 43.6° 42.0° 40.8° 45.3°

Direction of Wind .. SSW. WSW. SSW. SW. SSW. SW. SSE. SW. WSW. SSE. SW. SSE.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Are you acquainted with Sir John Suckling's "Ballad on a Wedding"—the marriage of Lord Broghill, if I mistake not? Of course, you know your Suckling, and are "up" in the airy stanza descriptive of the bride:

Her checks, so rare a white was on,
No daisy makes comparison
(Who sees them is undone).
For streaks of red were mingled there,
Such as are on a Cath'rene pear,
The side that's next the sun.

Her lips were red; and one was thin
Compar'd with that was next her chin
(Some bee had stung it newl').
But, Dick, her eyes so guard her face,
I durst no more upon them gaze
Than on a sun in July.

Surely there has rarely been sung a more melodious epithalamium. But you know it, I daresay, by heart. Handel's Occasional Overture and Mendelssohn's Wedding March? you hear those magnificent compositions well with the ears of your mind. And Wedding Cake? You are fond of that luscious and not always indigestible compound, I trust. You have seen the pictures of the Royal Wedding Cake as designed, modelled, and manufactured by Messrs. Bolland, of Chester, historic bride-cake makers for Royal Weddings. That is all. Go away, and marry or be given in marriage. I have had enough of Hymen, this week, to last me for a long time.

On the occasion of a Royal marriage or a Royal funeral in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the representatives of that press with which nobody can do without, but which most people unite in vilifying and sneering at, are admitted to the organ-loft: from which point of espial they have an excellent view both of the ceremony at the altar and the Royal processions in the nave. I have seen a good many of these pageants during the last two score years, from the marriage of the Prince of Wales downwards; and the spectacle of Thursday, the twenty-seventh ultimo, was scarcely calculated to arouse exceptional enthusiasm. All, however, was done in a very handsome and comely manner; and the scene was a very glittering and dignified one. It would have been more splendid had the Knights of the Garter present wore their blue velvet robes, as they did on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's union with the Princess Alexandra.

Your appreciation of a grand Court Show is not enhanced by the consciousness that, when the pomps and vanities are over, you have to hurry up to London and make three columns and a half of printed matter out of that which could very fitly be narrated in fifty lines; and there is little inducement to feel unusually festive in the uncertainty as to whether you will be able to obtain any lunch, and the absolute certainty that you will not get any dinner until past midnight. The penny-a-liners are, no doubt, a reprehensible crew; still, the creatures must feed, and are as liable as more reputable persons to the pangs of hunger, and the throes of thirst.

Add to the Royal Wedding the private views of the Exhibitions of the Royal Academy and the Grosvenor Gallery, each followed by six hours' hard labour (not for this, but for another journal), and add to these "Odette" at the Hay-market, a couple of leading articles, a journey to Nottingham to be present at the distribution of prizes at the Local (ho!) of Art, and the putting together these present "Echoes," all in the course of eight days, and you will grant, I think, that the lot of "the compiler of gossip" is not altogether a happy one. Now I do not add to the galley slave's work of the week the opening of some seventy-five letters. There they lie. Their seals and gummed flaps are yet intact. Aha! But it is wicked to grumble. Think of the long hours, hard work, and scant pay of railway guards, signalmen, and ticket-collectors; of omnibus drivers, and barmaids at railway buffets; of linendrapers' assistants, male and female; of Manchester warehousemen's "entering" clerks; of costermongers and Italian organ grinders.

In proposing the health of the King of the Netherlands, the eloquent President of the Royal Academy observed at the banquet on Saturday last, that his Majesty was the son of the gallant Prince who "fought and gloriously bled under the flag of England, and in command of English troops, on the field of Quatre Bras." "Why, Cert'nly!" as Mr. Burnand's "Colonel" would say. But did not the father of the King of the Netherlands likewise fight and bleed as gloriously at the "King-making victory," Waterloo itself? Here is the record, from the Duke's own Waterloo despatch:—

His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange distinguished himself by his gallantry and conduct, till he received a wound from a musket-ball through the shoulder, which obliged him to quit the field.

Of course Miss Cornelia Knight, in her autobiography, has a great deal to say respecting the "Waterloo" Prince of Orange, who came to England in 1814, with the Allied Sovereigns, and was so very near marrying our Princess Charlotte. Miss Knight tells us that both the Prince Regent and the Tsar Alexander of Russia tried their hardest to induce the Princess to accept the hand of the young gentleman from the Hague; and Queen Charlotte had even undertaken to purchase her granddaughter's wedding clothes, "telling her that she need only have one Court dress, as hoop petticoats were not worn in Holland." But the Princess resolutely refused to leave England "without an Act of Parliament." In the very next page to that in which Miss Knight recites the rupture of the betrothal to the Prince of Orange one reads:—

It is said that I and the servants were to be dismissed, and that an apartment was being fitted up for the Princess Charlotte at Carlton House. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, a handsome young man, a general in the Russian service, brother-in-law to the Grand Duke Constantine, and a great favourite of the Emperor of Russia, told Miss Mercer Elphinstone many of these particulars. . . . He paid many compliments to the Princess Charlotte, who was by no means partial to him, and only received him with civility. However, Miss Mercer evidently wished to recommend him; and when we drove in the park he would ride near the carriage and endeavour to be noticed. . . . In the mean time it was reported that he was frequently at Warwick House, and had even taken tea with us,

which not one of the Princes had done, except Prince Radzivit, whom we invited to sing and accompany himself on the guitar.

Two years afterwards the Princess Charlotte was to become the bride of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg. Shortly after their nuptials the illustrious pair went to Drury Lane Theatre to witness the then new tragedy of "Bertram," in which the principal character was sustained by Edmund Kean. After the tragedy "God Save the King" was sung, with three additional stanzas, in honour of the occasion. The last two stanzas I quote:—

Long may the Noble line
Whence she's descended shine
In Charlotte the Bride.
Grant it perpetuate,
And ever make it great:
On Leopold blessings wait,
And Charlotte the bride.

L'homme propose et Dieu dispose. In November, 1817, the Princess Charlotte died; and her widowed husband was destined to become King of the Belgians, and to re-marry a daughter of Louis Philippe, King of the French.

I read in the *World*—

I see in the current number of the *Illustrated News*, that "G. A. S." relates the old story of Thackeray being too late for *Punch* with a certain copy of verses, and a little huffed with Mark Lemon, sending them in consequence to the *Times*. These verses, he says, were not those known as the "Crystal Palace," but the "May-Day Ode," which is another sort of thing altogether. But is this so? Anthony Trollope, in his little life of Thackeray ("English Men of Letters"), exactly reverses the contention of G. A. S. He tells the story with much detail of circumstance, quotes a few stanzas, and adds, "in the *Times* of next Monday it appeared—very much, I should think, to the delight of the readers of that august newspaper." A reference to the files of that "august newspaper" would settle the matter, of course; but my library is not yet of dimensions sufficient to contain so very bulky a work.

My dear "Atlas," this paragraph of yours is simply the outcome of the deplorable failing called indolence. I said last week in these "Echoes" that Mr. Thackeray's poem on the Great Exhibition of 1851, which appeared in *Punch*, was not the "May-Day Ode" on the same subject which appeared in the *Times*. Now I am convinced, my "Atlas," that, although your shelves may not be cumbered with piles of the *Times* newspaper, from the year '51 downwards, you do possess a set of the *édition de luxe* of the Works of William Makepeace Thackeray, in twenty-four volumes, London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 1879. If you will only take the trouble to turn to Vol. XXI., p. 42, you will find the "May-Day Ode," beginning—

But yesterday a naked sod,
The dandies sneered from Rotten Row,
And canter'd on it to and fro,
And see 'tis done!
As though 'twere by a wizard's rod,
A blazing arch of lucid glass
Leaps like a fountain from the grass
To meet the sun.

This is the "May-Day Ode" which first saw the light in the *Times*. Then, my "Atlas," turn to page 216 of the same volume, and you will find, in the "Lyra Hibernica" section of Mr. Thackeray's ballads, a set of verses entitled "The Crystal Palace," in one of which occurs the precise reference to Sir Henry (then Mr.) Cole which I mentioned last week. The verse in question is in page 218:—

I seen (thank Grace!)
This wondrous place
(His Noble Honour, Misster
H. Cole it was
That gave the pass
And let me see what is there).

This is the Exhibition poem which (as I pointed out) was printed in *Punch*. The two compositions are wholly distinct and dissimilar; and the London *World* is not the *New York World*; and fleas are not lobsters (as Sir Joseph Banks is said to have said), my "Atlas."

It is scarcely "Atlas," I should say, but rather one of his Smart Young Men, who, in suggesting the correction of some typographical errors in the catalogue of the Grosvenor Gallery, remarks:—

No. 17, "Che sara sara," by Mr. Britten, wants some accents to be right; if with a couple of acutes over the final a's, it is the Bedford motto; if with a note of exclamation after the che, it might signify surprise at the Bernhardt-Damalas bridal.

It happens that the final a's in the "Bedford motto" take, not acute but grave accents:—"Che sarà sarà."

We have all been reading about the lamentable rent disturbances in the Isle of Skye, and of the committal of sundry Skye "crofters" for trial on a charge of "deforcement and assault, combined or alternatively." My pleasant and instructive contemporary, the *Leisure Hour*, observes that land agitation is, unhappily, no new thing in Skye, and reminds us that when Dr. Johnson visited the Hebrides "he was much dissatisfied at hearing heavy complaints of rents racked and people driven to emigration," and that he said that "if an oppressive chieftain were the subject of a French King he would probably be admonished by a *lettre de cachet*." The Johnsonian sentiment was altogether right and just; but practically, no French Seigneur who rack-rented his tenants would have been in the slightest danger of incurring the Royal displeasure. The French peasantry were, prior to the Revolution, "taillables et corvées à merci," liable to grievous imposts and to forced labour at the absolute discretion of their lords; and what little skin was left upon them by the landowners was flayed off them by the Farmers General acting for the Crown. The most indulgent landlords were the superiors of the great monasteries.

"An Indignant Matron" has written to a morning contemporary, commenting, in terms of justifiable warmth, on a spectacle which she recently witnessed in front of the railway station in High-street, Kensington. She saw a group of women, with baskets full of flowers, not seated under the covered front of the station, and thus protected from the pouring rain; but standing in a row in the gutter: their feet in pools of water, their bonnets, shawls, and dresses exposed

to the drenching rain. On inquiring from a woman from whom the Indignant Matron bought her flower, she was informed that the railway authorities had forbidden them to take shelter under the porch of the station, and that they were forced, from fear of the police, to stand in the road; "while the shelter which might so properly have been occupied by them was, on this occasion, taken up by a lot of low roughs, who, with pipes in their mouths, in lazy attitudes, and constantly using the lowest language, made the place unapproachable by a lady and a child."

The "Indignant Matron" may or may not be aware that for some time past there has been in existence a Flower-Girls' Mission and a Flower-Girls' Brigade, in which the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and other kind-hearted ladies take an active and beneficent interest. Every effort is made to foster habits of temperance and respectability among these hard-working women; and highly successful measures have been adopted to wean the younger girls from the always perilous life of the streets, and to provide for them homes where they are taught the pretty and after a time remunerative art of making artificial flowers. As regards the sellers of natural flowers, I can scarcely believe that either the railway companies or the police would wantonly prevent those whom I may call the Baroness Burdett-Coutts girls from plying their trade, so long as they behave themselves properly and do not unnecessarily obstruct the pavement.

It is necessary, at the same time, to point out that there is a considerable number of flower-girls and women who have nothing to do with the Mission or the Brigade—who are habitually disorderly, and often intemperate—who are impudent and insolent, and who, on occasion, launch out in language quite as vile as that indulged in by the street roughs "with short pipes in their mouths, and in lazy attitudes." What kind of flower-girls are to be found near the station of the Underground Railway in High-street, Kensington, I do not know; but I do know that in the neighbourhood where I take the liberty of residing—that of the St. Pancras and King's-cross termini—the *bouquetières* are simply a detestable nuisance. The best are the old women, who are usually Irish, and as civil as they are industrious—and, I am sorry to say, rheumatic. The majority of the younger ones are impudent hussies.

I learn that on Friday, the Twelfth of May, a grand Ball is to be given in the new ball-room at Bailey's Hotel, South Kensington, in aid of the funds of that excellent undertaking, the Ladies' Work Society, in Sloane-street, S.W. The South Kensington Ball will be under the immediate patronage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Leopold (Duke of Albany), Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), and a host of great ladies; while in the list of stewards I find the names, among others, of the Dukes of Norfolk and Portland, Lord Yarborough, Sir George Arthur, Colonel Stanley Clarke, and Mr. Charles Hull. It is to be a *crème de la crème* festivity, and tickets can only be obtained from the Lady Patronesses and from Miss Nattali at the offices of the Ladies' Work Society as aforesaid.

I have been particular in mentioning the *crème de la crème* for the reason that the esteemed firm who conduct the important establishment called Willis's Rooms have just courteously sent me, as a curiosity, some Lady and Gentlemen "vouchers" for Almack's Balls—the old original Almack's, be it fully understood, not the new. Fifty years ago how many fair damsels would have given—well, not their pretty ears perhaps, but certainly as much silver and gold as the most indulgent of papas could bestow on them, for one of these little quadrangular bits of cardboard with a little red seal in the corner! "Gentlemen's Voucher. Almack's. Deliver to"—here is a blank—"Three Tickets for the Balls on the Thursdays." "Ladies' Voucher. Assembly, King-street, St. James's. Almack's. The Sixth." *Vieux Habits, vieux Galons!*

How dangerous it is to be dogmatic in re "Mark" is shown in a courteous letter from "G. B." who refers me to the Shakespeare of 1821, twenty-one volumes, frequently called "Boswell's Edition." In the "Othello," vol. ix., p. 233, Act i., sc. 1, occurs the following note on "Bless the Mark!" "Kelly," in his comments on Scots proverbs, observes that the Scots, when they compare person to person, use the expression "Save the Mark." My correspondent, however, finds the phrase in Churchyard's "Tragical Discourse of a Dolorous Gentlewoman," &c., A.D. 1593:—

Not beauty here I claim by this my talke,
For brown and blacke I was, God bless the Mark;
Who calls me fair doth scarce know cheese from chalke.

And "G. B." adds, "It is singular that both Shakespeare and Churchyard should have used this term of words with reference to a black person." But Stevens says, "Our author uses it in 'Henry IV.,' Part I., without any such reference—

Of guns, and drums, and wounds, God save the mark."

"If this writing," concludes "G. B.," "is not so distinct as you might wish, be pleased to attribute it to the great age of the writer—eighty-eight years." We will wind up our "mark-et overt" this week, if you please, with an extract from Dr. Brewer. Copies have been sent by fifty correspondents.

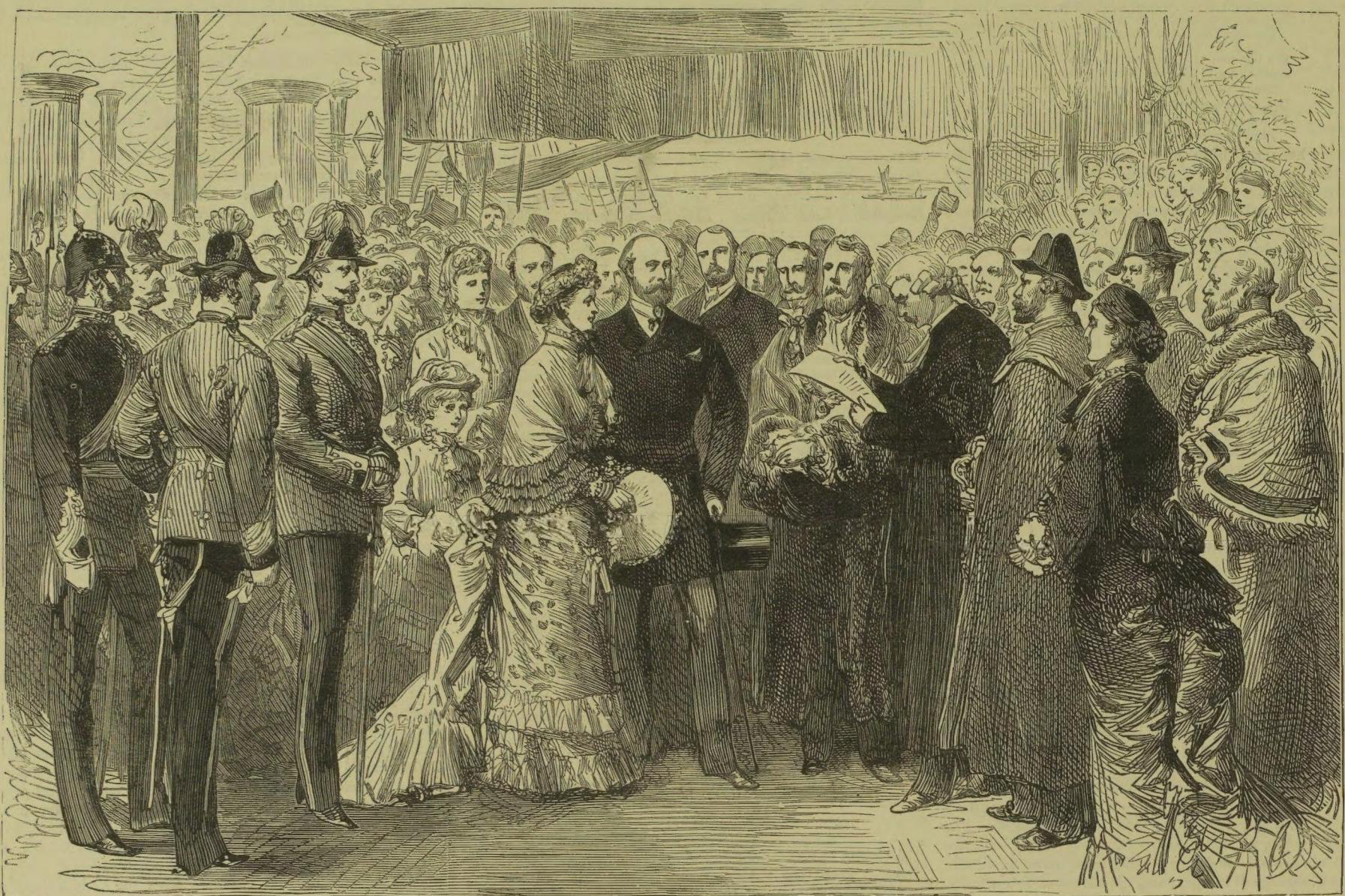
In "Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," Twelfth Edition, p. 790, is found the following:—

In archery, when an archer shot well it was customary to cry out "God save the mark!"—i.e., prevent anyone coming after to hit the same mark and displace my arrow. Ironically it is said to a novice whose arrow is nowhere. God save the mark! ("I. Henry IV.," i. 3). Hotspur, apologising to the King for not sending the prisoners according to command, says the messenger was a "popinjay" who made him mad with his unmanly ways, and who talked like a waiting gentlewoman of guns, drums, and wounds (God save the mark)—meaning that he himself had been in the brunt of battle, and it would be sad indeed if "his mark" was displaced by the Court butterfly. The whole scope of the speech is lost sight of by the ordinary interpretation—"May the scars of my wounds never be effaced" (God save my scars).

But what is Dr. Brewer's authority for claiming "Save the Mark" as a term of archery?

G. A. S.

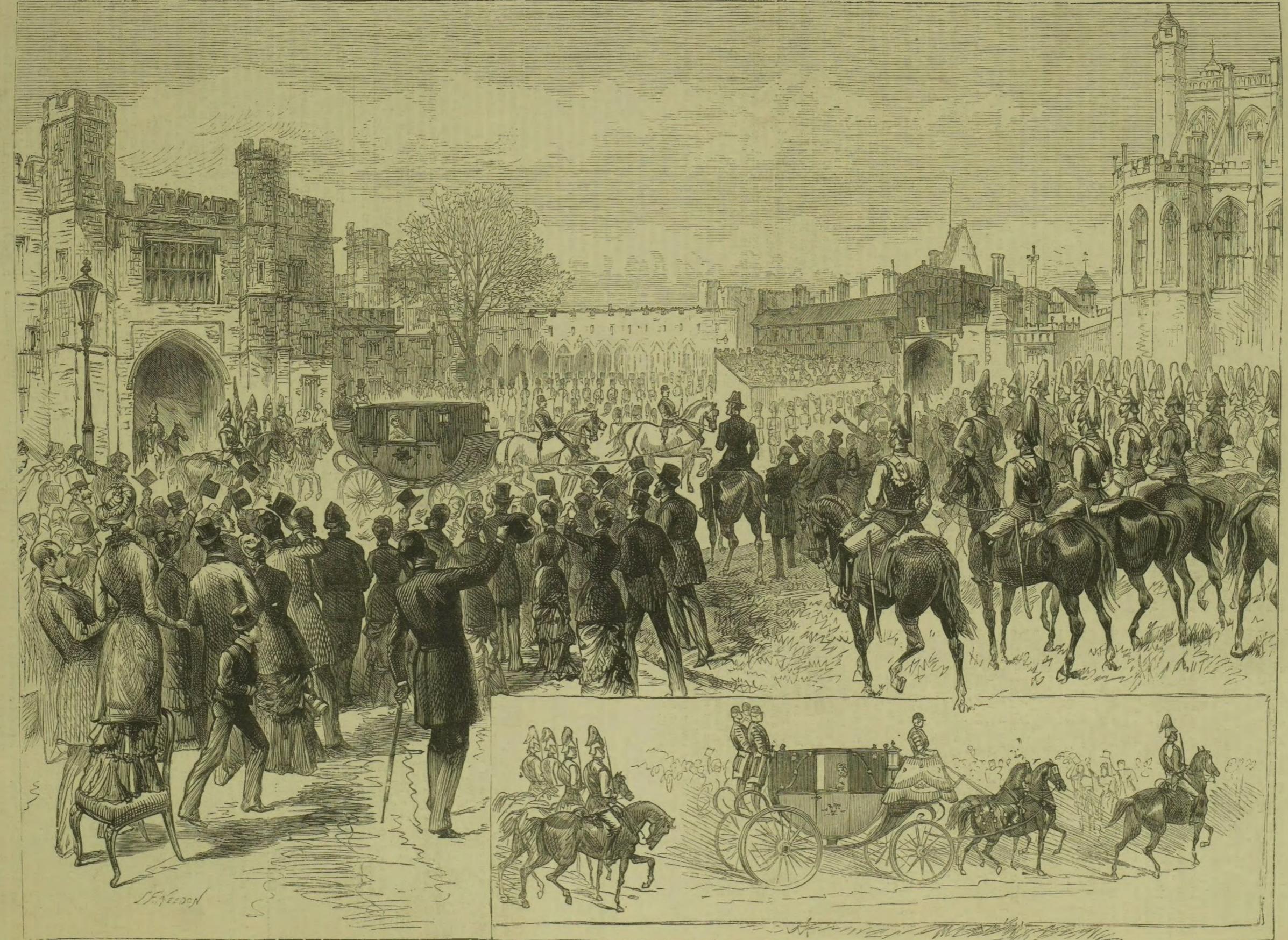
T H E R O Y A L W E D D I N G.



ARRIVAL OF PRINCESS HELEN IN ENGLAND: THE WELCOME AT QUEENBOROUGH.



ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCESS AT WINDSOR.



THE ROYAL WEDDING: THE QUEEN'S PROCESSION TO ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

It happened that I was bidden to the Royal Academy banquet on Saturday evening last, and I was thus prevented from witnessing the first performance in London, at the Globe Theatre, of the adaptation by Mr. Thomas Hardy and Mr. Comyns Carr of the former gentleman's novel, "Far from the Madding Crowd." On Monday I had to go down to Nottingham, and I only returned in time to see the "Echoes," through the press; so that I must defer until next week a careful examination of the piece at the Globe. I only gather from a hasty glance at the newspapers that "Far from the Madding Crowd" achieved a gratifying amount of success, and that "the great situation at the end of the second act is identical in motive with the situation which occurs in 'The Squire,' when the heroine appeals to her rejected lover to spare the rival whom he believes to have injured her for the sake of her unborn infant." And I see it stated that "in most other respects the detailed stories of the two plays have so little in common that 'Far from the Madding Crowd' may well claim to be judged on its own merits, and apart altogether from any reference to the rival production with which controversialists may be tempted to compare it, and may be pronounced a stirring melodrama of what may be called 'rustic' interest rather than a 'pastoral' play." *Nous verrons.* The distinction between a "rustic melodrama" and a "pastoral play" is, at the first blush, rather a subtle one; but on reflection it becomes intelligible. By-the-way, if any of our budding playwrights need a plot for a really stirring "stagey" "rustic melodrama," why do they not have recourse to a certain rural romance written about forty years ago by Thomas Miller (the basket-weaving poet) and called "Gideon Giles, the Roper." It seems to me to possess every element of dramatic interest. Among the characters there were, I think, a virtuous roper, an artless maiden his daughter, a dissolute young squire, an unutterably wicked gamekeeper, and two very comic poachers, endowed with phenomenally voracious appetites, named respectively Ben Brust and Cousin William. The "situations" comprise a poaching affray, a distraint for rent, a scene in the exercising yard of a county jail, a rope-walk, and a house on fire. What more could the budding playwright desire as a "scenario"? An additional inducement is offered to the dramatist in the circumstance that Mr. Thomas Miller is dead; and no question of the novelist's rights could arise were "Gideon Giles, the Roper," adapted to the stage.

"Odette" has been, since the first performance, considerably and advantageously shortened, and plays altogether more crisply and effectively. I must see it again ere I can do full justice to the alterations which have been made; but the play and the performers have been so unmerrily bantered in this week's *Punch* that I should say that "Odette" has a very fair chance, indeed, of enjoying a long run. They say in France that "le ridicule tue;" but laughed-at things and people last long in this country. Mr. Tupper was laughed at for very many years, "Yet still his name is of account, And still his voice hath charms." Mr. Oscar Wilde was laughed at; but he is coming back soon, I hear, flushed with Pacific victories and ready for fresh triumphs in English "too too society." One of the very best ways of making anything popular among us is to deride it unsparingly; and the career of M. Sardou's play, "Englished" by the mysterious adapter, may be actually lengthened by Mr. Burnand's clever parody, "O Dette; or, Very Much Borrowed." But surely an apter title might have been suggested—"A New Way to Play Odette."

"Merry Doctor Brighton" tells me that Mrs. Langtry, improving in each fresh part she sustains, has achieved success in the attractive rôle of Hester Grazebrook, the heroine of Tom Taylor's play, "An Unequal Match." Many who admired the growing talent of this fascinating lady at the Haymarket will join me in wishing her similar triumphs throughout her provincial tour.

G. A. S.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The annual meeting of this society was held on Monday—Thomas Boycott, M.D., F.L.S., manager, in the chair. The annual report of the committee of visitors for the year 1881, testifying to the continued prosperity and efficient management of the institution, was read and adopted. The real and funded property now amounts to above £85,400, entirely derived from the contributions and donations of the members. Fifty-two new members paid their admission fees in 1881. Sixty-two lectures and nineteen Friday evening discourses were given last year. The books and pamphlets presented in 1881 amounted to about 270 volumes; making, with 623 volumes (including periodicals bound) purchased by the managers, a total of 893 volumes added to the library in the year. Thanks were voted to the president, treasurer, and the honorary secretaries, Messrs. Warren De La Rue and William Bowman; to the committees of managers and visitors, and to the professors, for their valuable services to the institution during the past year. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected as officers for the ensuing year:—President, the Duke of Northumberland, D.C.L. LL.D.; treasurer, Mr. George Busk, F.R.S.; and secretary, Mr. William Bowman, LL.D. F.R.S.

A new railway, a section of the Swindon, Marlborough, and Andover line, from Grafton Station, in Wilts, to Andover Junction, in Hants, was opened on Monday; and the new branch of the North-Eastern Railway from Scarborough to Pickering, and thence to Whitby, was opened the same day.

Sir Edward Watkin, on behalf of the International Submarine Railway Company, has informed the Board of Trade that the work upon the Channel Tunnel will not be carried further seaward at present. Operations are, however, still going on at the approaches and within the limits of the private property owned by the company.

Mr. George Augustus Sala, rather unaccountably, bearing in mind his rare oratorical power and knowledge of Art, was not called upon by Sir Frederick Leighton to speak at the Royal Academy banquet. But Mr. Sala found his opportunity, and made good use of it on Tuesday evening. This distinguished journalist then delivered an instructive address in the Albert Hall at Nottingham, admirably calculated to incite the students at the Nottingham School of Art to persevere and succeed in the graceful study they have entered upon with a promise rewarded on the occasion by acceptable prizes. In one eloquent sentence Mr. Sala said:—"For himself he should like to see the whole kingdom covered with schools of design; he should like to see art not only in every gentleman's house, not only in public galleries, but also in the poor man's home—(hear, hear)—and, thanks to their illustrated newspapers, they had a great deal of art put in the poor man's home; and in the poor man's home now, in lieu of the vile colour and form in the pictures he could recollect forty years ago, they had forms of beauty and grace better in design and colour."

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Madame Albani's first appearance this season took place on Saturday evening, when, as Violetta in "La Traviata," the great artist sang with her accustomed success, especially in the brindisi, the duets with Alfredo and the elder Germont; and, above all, in the final dying scene. The levity of the opening scene was tempered by that natural grace and refinement which shine through all that this excellent artist does, while the passion and sentiment of the subsequent situations were very finely rendered. The cast included Signori Frapolli and Cognetti, in the important parts of the younger and the elder Germont.

The special announcement for this week was the début of Mdlle. Stahl as Amneris in "Aida" on Thursday. Of this we must speak next week.

GERMAN OPERA IN LONDON.

At present we can merely record the promised opening of the performances of Wagner's Nibelungen Opera Dramas, announced for yesterday (Friday) evening, at Her Majesty's Theatre. We have more than once referred to the leading features of this scheme—as also to those of the representation of some of Wagner's dramatic works and other German operas at Drury Lane Theatre (under Herr Richter's conductorship), to begin on May 18.

"Das Rheingold" was the work to be given at Her Majesty's yesterday (Friday) evening, this being the introduction to the trilogy of "Die Walküre," "Siegfried," and "Götterdämmerung," which are to follow, respectively, on May 6, 8, and 9, three repetitions of the Cyclopes being promised during the remainder of the month.

Herr Angelo Neumann has issued the following translation of a letter received from Madame Wagner:—"My husband asks me to tell you that he has considered for a long time before he sends to you the message, from sheer necessity, that he cannot come to London. He will be content if his strength be sufficient for his task in Bayreuth. In feeling convinced that he has given to you, dear Mr. Neumann, sufficient proof of his recognition of your admirable representations of his works, in order that you may not doubt that only necessity forces him to refuse your desire, he sends you through my medium his sincerest regards, to which I join the assurance of my high esteem.—COSSIMA WAGNER. Venice, April, 1882."

Madame Marie Roze has been engaged as the prima donna assoluta of the Carl Rosa Opera Company, and will make her début with this company immediately after the termination of her engagement at the Birmingham Musical Festival.

The Sacred Harmonic Society gave the last concert of the fiftieth season, and the final performance of the institution, yesterday (Friday) week, the occasion having derived special interest on this account, and from the active co-operation of Sir Michael Costa, who resumed the duties of conductor for the first time after his serious illness. The oratorio was Handel's "Solomon," the choruses of which were generally well sung, and the solos were efficiently rendered by Misses A. Williams and A. Vernon, Madame Patey, Mr. Guy, and Mr. Burgon. Mr. Willing was the organist, as usual. It is sad to think that this excellent society should die out, but it is to be hoped that the recent meeting of members may lead to its reorganisation.

The Bach Choir concert of last week included an impressive performance of the fine "Missa Brevis" of Bach, in A major, in which there is much grand writing, although the work is of comparatively small dimensions. The "Credo" from Palestrina's "Missa Papae Marcelli," Mendelssohn's 98th Mass, the overture and third act of Gluck's "Armida," and Max Bruch's setting of a scene from "Odysseus" ("the banquet of the Phaeacians"), made up a varied programme. The principal solo singers were Misses C. Elliott and Robertson, Madame Fassett, Mr. Kenningham, Mr. Kempton, and Mr. King. Mr. Otto Goldschmidt conducted. The fine singing of Miss Elliott in the music of Armida was a special feature of the evening.

Mr. Oscar Beringer's recital at St. James's Hall, last week, displayed his exceptional skill as a pianist in a selection of pieces by composers of the past and the present. Among other specialties were his fine rendering of Brahms's sonata in F minor, op. 5, and that of Liszt's "Concerto Pathétique" for two pianofortes, in association with that accomplished young pianiste, Miss Randegger. Vocal pieces were interspersed, and effectively sung by Mdlle. Friedländer.

The opening of a new season at the Alexandra Palace, last Saturday afternoon, included Madame Christine Nilsson's fine singing in the soprano solos of Mr. W. Carter's cantata, "Placida," and of the "Inflammatus" in Rossini's "Stabat Mater." Both these works were well rendered, the other soloists in the first having been Madame Sterling, Mr. Lloyd, and Signor Foli; these, with the addition of Miss P. Winter (a promising young débutante) having all sung well. There was a good orchestra and chorus, Mr. W. Carter conducted, and the concert, together with miscellaneous entertainments before and afterwards, formed a very successful inauguration of Messrs. Jones and Barber's new season.

The series of "Symphony Concerts" directed by Mr. Charles Hallé opened well on Monday evening, when Beethoven's choral symphony was given with fine effect, especially in the orchestral portions. The difficult vocal solos were efficiently rendered by Miss A. Williams, Miss Orridge, Mr. V. Rigby, and Mr. Santley; and the choral parts were fairly well sung, considering their exceptional difficulty. Madame Sophie Menter played Rubinstein's third Pianoforte Concerto (in G) with brilliant execution; the remaining instrumental pieces having been Cherubini's overture to "Anacreon" and Brahms's variations for orchestra on a theme by Haydn. The programme was completed by the fine song, "Der Kriegeslust," from Spohr's "Jesonda," effectively sung by Mr. Santley.

The South London Choral Association gave their eighth public concert at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, with a well-varied programme of choral and solo music.

The Richter concerts opened their fifth season, at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday evening, the date having been altered from May 5 in consequence of the performance of Wagner's Nibelungen opera-dramas beginning on that evening. The programme of the concert now referred to included Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, Rubinstein's fourth pianoforte concerto, and other specialties. Of the performances we must speak next week.

Herr Frank's excellent chamber concerts began a new series of six at the Marlborough Rooms on Tuesday afternoon; and Herr C. Weber and A. Kummer finished their course of four at the Royal Academy of Music on Wednesday evening. Among the concerts of the week were those of Mdlle. Roselli (at Steinway Hall), Mr. George Gear (St. George's Hall), and M. Gustav Pradeau (at the Kensington Townhall).

Mr. Prout's new cantata, "Alfred"—a setting of text written by Mr. W. Grist—was produced with success at the

concert of the Borough of Hackney Choral Association on Monday evening, when the performance was conducted by the composer. There was a complete orchestra and sufficient chorus; the solo vocalists having been Miss A. Marriott, Mr. Shakespeare, and Mr. King. We shall doubtless hereafter have an opportunity of speaking further of the work.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, May 2.

Opening of the Summer Circus, opening of the Salon, opening of the Ecole des Beaux Arts of one hundred and fifty pictures of Gustave Courbet, opening of the Concert des Champs-Elysées, of the Cafés chantants, meeting of Parliament, first performance of Louise Michel's melodrama "Nadine," charity balls here, fêtes there, with what is the humble chronicler to begin his summary of the Parisian week? Happily, the criticism of the Salon has been intrusted to another pen, so that I have only to refer to the social aspect of the event. Varnishing day, as usual, was a pretext for a brilliant display of toilets and celebrities; and actresses, mondaines, gommées, and literary people vied with each other in criticising the fragments of pictures that they saw between the moving maze of hats and feathers. Pierre de Chavannes's cartoon was pronounced to be grand; everybody asked why Bonnat had painted the portrait of the artist in a cellar illuminated with the electric light; nobody understood Manet's picture of the Folies Bergère; Carolus Duran's entombment was pronounced to be a clever *pastiche*; and Whistler's "Arrangement in black" had a majority of admirers. Then everybody went to breakfast at Ledoyen's, and so to the races at Longchamps, which were as brilliant as could be desired.

Parliament meets to-day after the Easter vacation. It appears that M. Gambetta intends to make the life of the present Cabinet miserable by systematic attacks both in the House and in the press. The members of the old Gambetta Cabinet—so short-lived—have turned journalists and founded a new morning journal, *La Réforme*, which is to support Gambetta. A grand newspaper campaign is being organised, and the ex-idol of Belleville is going to make a desperate effort to recover his former popularity.

The eminent chemist M. Pasteur was received at the French Academy on Thursday last. M. Pasteur, in a speech of no literary merit, took occasion of the panegyric of his predecessor, Littré, to attack the Comte's philosophy and to make a profession of spiritualist faith. M. Renan replied by a most ingenious and delicate profession of scepticism, and treated M. Pasteur very hardly indeed in the most exquisite and courteous language. As might have been expected, M. Pasteur was applauded for his principles and M. Renan for his wit.

Two important and scandalous affairs are now occupying the Parisian tribunal—one that of the Duchess de Chaulnes against her mother-in-law, the Duchess de Chevreuse, in which the Duchess de Chaulnes demands the restitution of her children, of whom she was deprived by a family council; the other the affair of the famous Union Générale. The hearing of both these cases will probably last some time. I mention them only for the sake of record. The examination of the proceedings of the Union Générale revealed some formidable details, as, for instance, this: the capital of the concern represented at the beginning 168 millions; the Union Générale speculated so immensely in its own stock that at a given date it had bought, at any price, 212 millions worth of its own scrip with the intention of selling it again at a rise! That such transactions should end badly was inevitable.

Calmann Lévy has published the first volume of the "Correspondence" of George Sand. The present instalment comprises letters from 1812 to 1836, when George Sand had already begun her literary career. The first half of the volume is dull, but the second half is very interesting.

Some curiosity may naturally be felt as to what kind of a play Louise Michel, the celebrated Communist, could write. "Nadine," the much-talked-of production of this eccentric fanatic, was produced on Saturday at the distant theatre of the Bouffes du Nord, in the presence of an audience composed of all the celebrities of journalism, clubs, and the demi-monde. The piece proved to be an ordinary melodrama, neither better nor worse than any other melodrama. A more noisy audience could not be imagined. From the beginning to the end the piece was received with laughter, cries of animals, orange-peel, and interruptions of all kinds; a phenomenon which has enabled the manager of the theatre to proclaim the piece of the eloquent *citoyenne* Louise Michel, *le plus grand succès du XIX siècle*. Flattering for Hugo, Dumas, Sardou, and the others!

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE TREATY.

The treaty contracted between her Majesty the Queen and the reigning Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont for the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Albany was issued yesterday as a Parliamentary paper. It was signed on April 20, in London. Some of the particulars are already known through the Act of Parliament. In Article 2 her Majesty engages that Prince Leopold shall secure to the Duchess the annual sum of £1500, to be paid half yearly to her Serene Highness for her sole and separate use. By Article 3 the Duchess of Albany is assured of receiving £6000 a year in the event of her becoming a widow; while in Article 4 the reigning Prince of Pyrmont engages to deliver, within four weeks of the marriage, a dowry of 100,000 marks, or £5000, to be held in trusts, to be expressed in a separate instrument. His Serene Highness further engages to provide the Princess with "princely apparel, jewels, and an outfit suitable to a Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont." By Article 5 Princess Helen renounces, in consideration of an existing contract with Prussia in favour of the said State, all possibly arising right of hereditary succession to the Principality of Pyrmont after her marriage by a special document, which will be confirmed by the signature of the Duke of Albany.

A Dundee correspondent of the *Globe* states that Sir Allan Young has chartered the steamer Hope, of Peterhead, for the expedition to be sent in search of Mr. Leigh-Smith's exploring party, whose vessel, the Eira, is supposed to be beset amongst the ice about Franz Josephland or Nova Zembla. The Hope is of 300 tons register, with engines of 70-horse power. She will proceed at once to London to be equipped, and the expedition it is expected will be commanded by Captain Markham.

An international competitive exhibition of ships' models was opened on Tuesday afternoon, at Fishmongers' Hall, by the Duke of Edinburgh, who was presented with an address and the freedom of the company. At a luncheon subsequent to the opening ceremony, his Royal Highness described the exhibition as one of the most interesting collections of models ever brought together, and paid a warm tribute to the exertions of the Shipwrights' Company in bringing it together.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

When the excitement consequent on the decision of the Two Thousand was over, matters became very dull again at Newmarket last week, for the Thursday's card was a very poor one, and only attracted a small company to the heath, though there was a great improvement in the weather. In spite of the moderate nature of her previous performances, Belle Henriette started a great favourite for the First Spring Two-Year-Old Stakes, and won so easily that the eleven who finished behind her must be moderate indeed. Exile II. (7 st. 9 lb.), who carried 4 lb. overweight to enable Wood to ride him, had little difficulty in winning the April Handicap, and as Golden Eye (8 st. 12 lb.) was never "in it," he must be pretty speedy. A field of a dozen contested the newly-instituted Stud Produce Stakes. Lady Brooke, who disappointed her backers at Thirsk the other day, being once more made favourite. She was out of it a long way from home, and eventually Songless, a smart-looking little daughter of Balfe and Teardrop, won, after a hard struggle with Highland Chief, who is a son of Hampton. On Friday, the Gardenia filly had only one to beat for a two-year-old race over the Rous Course; and, after two more races of only passing interest had been decided, the numbers of the runners for the One Thousand Guineas were hoisted. The field for this race promised, at one time, to be of unusual strength; but accident and illness have sadly thinned the ranks of our crack fillies, and only six starters could be got together. In 1875—Spinaway's year—there were the same number of runners; but, with that exception, we must go back to 1859 to find so small a field. Of course it did not look as though Shotover could be beaten, and, at last, as much as 4 to 1 was laid on her. St. Marguerite and Nellie had a few friends at 10 to 1; but nothing except these three daughters of Hermit was backed for a shilling. Shotover did not go by any means so freely and well as she had done on the Wednesday; and, some distance from home, it was noticed that Cannon was by no means comfortable on her. She was running head and head with St. Marguerite near the rails on the Stand side of the course, whilst Nellie, wide of the pair, was in the centre. The finish was desperately close and severe, and Fordham quite thought that he had won on Nellie; but when the numbers were hoisted it was found that St. Marguerite had beaten the favourite by a neck, whilst Nellie was a head behind Shotover. Granted that Shotover beat a very bad lot in the Two Thousand, and was none the better for her gallop through the heavy ground, still St. Marguerite's running behind Paragon and Zeus in the Craven week was so miserably bad, that the complete reversal of the form is perfectly astounding. This is the first good race Mr. Crawford has won this year, and we need hardly state that St. Marguerite is own sister to Thebaïs, who secured this same event last season. Of course there was another change in the Derby betting, Shotover being relegated to a comparatively long price; and, as Barbe Bleue is said to be a certain runner in the French Derby, the Epsom event looks like being a match between Bruce and Kingdom. Proceedings wound up with a T.Y.C. match between Alfonso and Pebble, in which the odds laid on the former were cleverly upset.

Every effort—and a great many have been made—to restore the ancient Chester Meeting to its former importance has signally failed; and, though there was a fair number of spectators on the Roodee on Tuesday, many prominent south-country followers of racing preferred to patronise the Windsor gathering. Brotherhood easily upset the odds laid on the roguish Tower and Sword for the Grosvenor Trial Stakes; and then Camilla, a speedy daughter of Macaroni and Feronia, just managed to secure the Mostyn Stakes, though she was dying away to nothing at the finish. Archer won the last four races on the card, two of them for the Duke of Westminster; and though Petticoat was not so good a favourite as Maria in the Stamford Plate, she had little trouble in conceding a stone, and never ought to have succumbed to Pebble at the Craven Meeting. On Wednesday, Camilla had an easy victory in the Badminton Plate, and as she also conceded 14 lb. to Maria, the Duke of Westminster's filly must be very moderate. This year has been remarkable for the very small fields that have contested important races, and it is nearly fifty years ago since the starters for the Chester Cup numbered so few as seven. Retreat (8 st. 11 lb.) and Brown Bess (7 st. 8 lb.) were the only ones backed with much spirit; but Prudhomme (8 st. 4 lb.), who was second last year, proved the winner, after a good race with Pilgrim (7 st. 11 lb.), the pair having the finish to themselves.

On Monday Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, and Edward Trickett, of Sydne, sculled from Putney to Mortlake for £1000 and the championship of the world. There was, perhaps, the best attendance of spectators that we have ever seen at any professional match on the Thames; but they must have been tempted there mainly by the beautiful weather, and not by the expectation of seeing anything of a race, for we doubt if a dozen people altogether believed that—bar accident—Trickett had the remotest chance of success. Odds of 5 and 6 to 1 against him found very few takers prior to the start, and before the men had gone a couple of hundred yards, 20 to 1 could have been had for the asking. There never was, indeed, a semblance of a race, and it would be quite useless to attempt any detailed account of the procession over the course. Hanlan paddled along four or five lengths in front, stopping now and again to acknowledge the applause he received from the crowds assembled at various favourite points, to bale his boat out, &c., and eventually won by a quarter of a mile. As soon as he had passed the winning-post, he whipped round and sculled back to meet Trickett, to whom he gave a short start in the last hundred yards, and then beat him by a length or so. The champion has to meet Wallace Ross in Canada towards the end of next month, and if he defeats him, as he seems certain to do, he can scarcely hope to find any one else bold enough to encounter him.

Heavy rain and a perfect hurricane of wind quite spoilt the Second Spring Meeting of the London Athletic Club on Saturday, as it was impossible for any one to accomplish fast times under such adverse conditions. The grand tricycle meet at Barnes was also a failure from similar reasons, but another will be held at an early date. On Monday, W. G. George won the Ten Miles Challenge Cup at the Moseley Harriers sports by rather over half a mile. He covered the distance in the magnificent time of 52 min. 56½ sec., which beats the previous best on record by no less than 1 min. 37½ sec.

The Australian cricketers, who are going to play a series of matches in England during the present season, arrived on Wednesday.

A Parliamentary return shows the costs of the eight election commissions, from which it would appear that Macclesfield was the most expensive, with a total of £5064. Gloucester comes next with £4161; Oxford following, with £3781; Chester, with £3352; Boston, with £2760; Knaresborough, with £2258; Sandwich, with £2139; and Canterbury, bringing up the rear, with £1727.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

Party antagonism has led to the initiation of another great change in Ireland. Mr. W. H. Smith's notice of motion in favour of encouraging peasant proprietorships, and the preliminary report of the Lords' Committee on the Land Act recommending the State to take up the benevolent position of a huge Building Society to enable Irish tenants to purchase their holdings, have in all probability had the effect of forcing the hands of the Government. Be that as it may, the grave and weighty announcements the Ministry had to make to Parliament on Tuesday brought about gatherings in both Houses equalising in interest the similar scenes witnessed when the late Government had to acknowledge the resignation of the Earl of Derby and the Earl of Carnarvon.

It was noticeable on Tuesday that the right hon. gentlemen who lead the Opposition, and a goodly number of Irish members, made a strategic movement from the Lower to the Upper House, the former privileged Privy Councillors clustering with a certain picturesqueness round the Throne, and the latter crowding the galleries, the aim of all being to hear the earliest Ministerial statement with regard to the official changes determined on in Ireland. Earl Granville, fresh from Windsor, rose with habitual urbanity to reply to the Marquis of Salisbury's questions. Approaching the table with an ease suggestive of the neat preparatory movements of an adroit boxer, the noble Earl first bantingly remonstrated with the late Foreign Secretary for springing upon him so many questions the previous day. Lord Granville displayed accustomed tact in making his revelations. There was perfect courtesy in the tribute paid to Earl Cowper, who had actually resigned some weeks ago, but left it to Mr. Gladstone to settle the most convenient date on which he should surrender the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. "Painful" was it to the noble Earl to have to add that Mr. Forster had resigned the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland. Her Majesty had been advised to appoint as Lord Cowper's successor Earl Spencer, who would retain his seat in the Cabinet and the office of Lord President of the Council, the duties of which, however, would be performed by Lord Carlingford, the Lord Privy Seal. Earl Granville added that the Government did not at present intend to renew the "Protection of Life and Property Act"—better known as the Coercion Act—but had under consideration a measure to strengthen in Ireland the hands of Justice, and guard property and person more efficaciously. The three members imprisoned—Messrs. Parnell, O'Kelly, and Dillon—would be released from Kilmainham; and the cases of the other "suspects" would be carefully weighed. As for the needed revision of the Land Act, the Government hoped soon to be in a position to define their proposals with regard to arrears of rent, and an amendment of the Bright clauses. Ere these important items could be digested, the members of the Lower House made haste back to their own Chamber to listen to the same tale as told by the Prime Minister.

Earlier in the afternoon, shortly after the House of Commons met at two o'clock, in accordance with the new rule for Tuesdays, it fortuitously happened that one of the closing acts of Mr. Forster as Minister for Ireland was to make it absolutely clear, in answer to a question from Mr. Sexton, that Lord Cowper had formally reproved Inspector Smith for the indefensible clause in his circular to the constabulary force told off for the protection of Mr. Clifford Lloyd—the mischievous clause exonerating the constabulary from blame if they should happen to shoot an innocent man. Thereafter, the right hon. member for Bradford voted with the Government in the division against Mr. Lewis's motion for a new writ for Wigan, which was negatived on account of Wigan's peccadilloes on the score of bribery by 220 to 142 votes. But Mr. Forster was not in his place when, in an overcrowded House, and with the Duke of Cambridge and the Marquis of Salisbury conspicuous among the peers who looked down upon the thronged benches, Mr. Gladstone, in a marked tone of regret, fulfilled an unpalatable duty in an unexceptionable manner. The Prime Minister confirmed the explicit statement of the Foreign Secretary in "another place" that Earl Cowper had not resigned because of any difference of opinion with regard to Ministerial policy on Irish affairs. In similar terms did Mr. Gladstone refer to Earl Spencer as the new Viceroy; and to the release of the incarcerated Irish members. The consequent secession from the Ministry of Mr. Forster was alluded to in a sentence of high praise to the late Secretary for Ireland, who had discharged his onerous duties, the Premier said emphatically, "with such unwearied diligence, with such marked ability, and with such unfailing patriotism." Mr. Gladstone's explanation was received with some astonishment by the Opposition, and was subjected to more or less lively criticism by Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Chaplain, and Mr. Plunkett, neat couples being delivered by the latter two at the heads of the Ministry, who later received an acrid fire in the rear from Mr. Goschen, who, still shut out from the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, presumably found the rôle of "candid friend" congenial to him. But when Mr. Gibson, with more loudness than reason, attacked the Government, the Marquis of Hartington in a few vigorous and straightforward sentences warded off the blows with his usual good sense and cool judgment. It may be observed that Mr. Sexton, whose loyalty to his cause and resource as a debater have won for him general respect, was the chief mouthpiece of the Home Rulers in thanking Mr. Gladstone for the promise of substantial reforms in the Irish Land Act.

These changes in the Irish Executive are so engrossing that other questions appear insignificant by their side. The Session is three months old. Yet not a single bill of importance mentioned in the Queen's Speech has been introduced. Nor has a single proposal of the Government with regard to the reform of Procedure been agreed to. On Monday, after another evening devoted to the discussion, which brought up Mr. Bright with an acceptably clear speech on the Closure, which has become a sad necessity in the Lower House, a large majority—220 against 164—negatived Mr. O'Donnell's amendment, the purport of which was to make it obligatory on a Minister to prompt the Speaker before he could ask the House whether it was its pleasure to close a debate.

Mr. Forster was on Wednesday observed in close conversation with Mr. Bright on the Treasury bench; and the pending changes manifestly still occupied the attention of the House, albeit a Scottish Board Schools Bill for the protection of teachers from sudden dismissal was under consideration. On the promise of Mr. Mundella to facilitate the passing of a more effective bill this Session, Sir H. Maxwell withdrew his measure; and the rest of the afternoon was taken up with Mr. Stanhope's Church Patronage Bill, which was talked out.

The total amount realised by the ten-days' sale of the second portion of the Sunderland Library was £9376; the amount of the first ten-days' sale having been £19,377.

THE MAGAZINES FOR MAY.

FIRST NOTICE.

Macmillan for this month has several interesting contributions, but the only very striking one is the further instalment of Mr. Julian Hawthorne's "Fortune's Fool." Utterly impossible as a story, and by no means free from affectation in its mysticism, this curious tale undoubtedly displays something of a seer's insight into the more mysterious workings of human nature, and such a power of exciting and controlling attention as has never been manifested in the author's previous writings. "A Little Pilgrim," a parable of the other life, is full of tenderness and spiritual beauty. Professor Jenkin supplements Professor Bell's not very interesting notes on Mrs. Siddons by some excellent remarks on the principles of acting, and the brightening prospects of the stage; and Lady Barker contributes a picturesque account of a visit to the lonely but peopled African islet of Rodrigues. Mr. Tylor controverts some of Mr. Herbert Spencer's views on hereditary customs, with the addition of many curious observations; and an anonymous writer contributes a very weighty warning of the danger which this country always runs of a sudden surprise from foreign nations, supposing that negligence on our part rendered such an undertaking practicable.

Blackwood has two especially remarkable papers. One is an analysis of a recent American novel entitled "Democracy," painting the corruption of public life at Washington in very lively colours, which, however, a moderate acquaintance with American politics shows to be caricatured in some respects at any rate. The other is a discussion, in whose vehemence and animation we seem to recognise the voice of a very eloquent aesthetic writer, of Mozart's claims to be regarded as the special representative of the German nationality in music. Oulibicheff's view that Mozart was a romanticist in music is controverted, and he is pronounced "the culminating product of that great musical life of the eighteenth century which was absolutely and essentially Italian." "Across the Yellow Sea" is a very delightful bit of travel, and "The State of Art in England" contains some sensible remarks. The number concludes with an obituary notice of the late Colonel Lockhart, author of "Fair to See," a great loss to the magazine and to the public.

Two generals of high reputation—Sir Lintorn Simmons and Sir E. Hamley—add, in the *Nineteenth Century*, their testimony to the authority of those who have protested against the Channel Tunnel for military reasons. Their dissuasion will hardly be balanced in public opinion by the counter-protest of M. Reinach, who is as scandalised that France should be thought capable of a treacherous surprise as though Tunis had never been occupied and no French Government had ever perpetrated a *coup d'état*. It would have been better if Mr. Arnold's essay on American culture, or the absence of it, had been deferred until he had visited the States. It would then have acquired the geniality especially requisite for the inoffensive communication of unpleasant truth. In substance Mr. Arnold is, no doubt, right; his manner might be amended, and is sometimes calculated to defeat his own very laudable object of enforcing an improved secondary education upon the United States. If Oxford professors are supercilious, Americans are susceptible. Lord Brabourne gives vigorous expression to the doubts and apprehensions of moderate Liberals, as Mr. Guinness Rogers does to the confidence of the more advanced section, who can detect no symptom of a waning of Mr. Gladstone's popularity in the country. The gem of the number is Dr. Jessopp's "Arcady of our Grandfathers," a most picturesque—in some respects pleasing, in others painful—delineation of the life of agricultural England in the early years of this century, derived in many particulars from the lips of aged relics of the past.

The most attractive contribution to *The Century* is Carlyle's Irish diary of 1849, not so much on account of Ireland as of Carlyle. It displays his incisiveness, graphic power, occasional courtesy, impatience of bores and humbugs, and generally prompt recognition of worth and service. Mr. Lowell is the subject of a fine engraved portrait and a fair critical essay. A Jewess answers the Russian lady's extenuation of the Jewish persecution in Russia; and Mrs. Mitchell contributes another delightful and beautifully illustrated paper on Greek sculpture, treating of its post-Alexandrian or naturalistic period. The *Atlantic Monthly* is especially interesting for "Mad River," Longfellow's last poem, which, if in some degree an echo of the song in Tennyson's "Brook," is still most delightful for buoyancy of style and felicity of expression, and wonderfully vigorous for such a veteran. Mr. Thomas Hardy begins a new novel, "Two on a Tower," which promises well. There are also excellent papers on "The Arrival of Man in Europe," "The Evolution of Magic," and the recent financial panic in France. *Harper* has beautifully illustrated papers on "Spanish Vistas" and "Northern Michigan," with others abundantly strown with portraits of Austrian musicians and London poets—the latter including portraits of Messrs. Gosse, Lang, Marston, and others whose features have not previously been made familiar to the public.

Temple Bar contains one very brilliant paper—"George Sand in Berry," where extracts from the great writer's own "Promenades" and eloquent sentiment of the English author's own composition combine to produce a singularly attractive essay. "Madame Malibran's Marriage" tells how the great singer was victimised by her unworthy father; and there is much amusing matter in the reminiscences of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. *London Society* has several entertaining contributions, especially "Lady Students at Cambridge," and "The Lost Arts of Conversation and Letter-Writing."

At Tuesday's meeting of the Council of the Central Chamber of Agriculture it was resolved, upon the motion of Earl Fortescue, to request the Ministry to bring in a bill during this Session on local government and taxation, in order that the country might have an opportunity of considering its provisions during the recess.

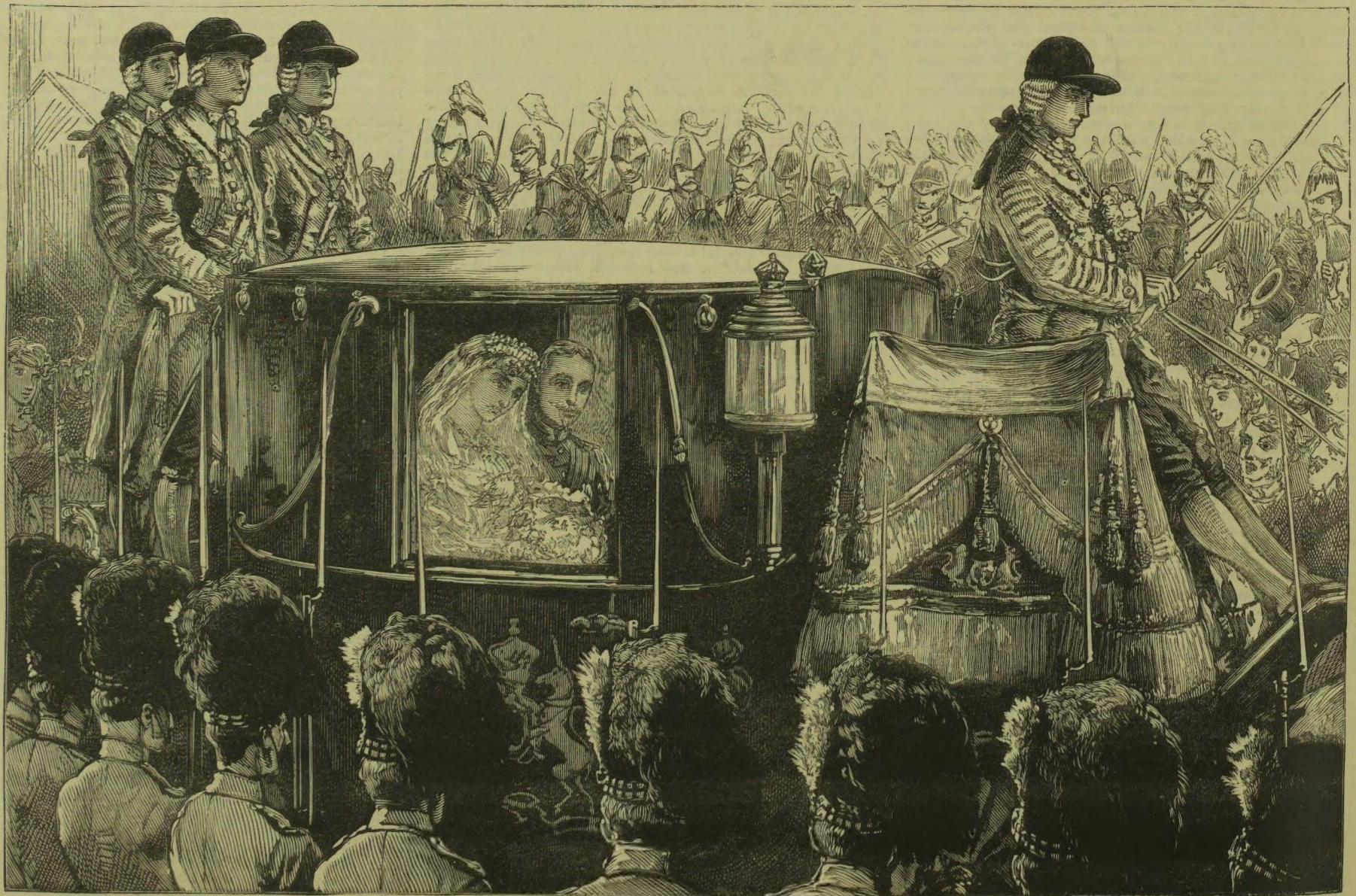
At the recent Naval and Submarine Exhibition in the Agricultural Hall, Mr. Richard Roper, of New-cross, S.E., gained the first prize of one hundred guineas for his self-launching bridge life-raft, "as affording the readiest means, in case of shipwreck, of saving collectively a large number of persons and supporting them above water for a lengthened period;" and Messrs. J. and A. W. Birt the fifty-guinea prize "for their contrivances of cork mattresses, hammocks, cushions, seats, &c., for supporting individually persons in the water till further assistance can be rendered."

The Registrar-General reports that 2490 births and 1520 deaths were registered in London last week. The deaths included 16 from smallpox, 57 from measles, 32 from scarlet fever, 14 from diphtheria, 129 from whooping-cough, 15 from enteric fever, 14 from diarrhoea and dysentery, and not one either from typhus, simple continued fever, or simple cholera. A carman died in the Hackney Workhouse Infirmary on April 22 from "senile decay," whose age was stated to be one hundred years. In Greater London 3121 births and 1828 deaths were registered.

T H E R O Y A L W E D D I N G.



THE BRIDEGROOM'S PROCESSION TO THE ALTAR.



THE NEWLY MARRIED PAIR LEAVING THE CHAPEL.

T H E R O Y A L W E D D I N G.



ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF ALBANY AT CLAREMONT.

NEW HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH STAGE.

The strong interest now taken in the stage and all dramatic matters could not be better illustrated than in the steady increase of theatrical books and histories. For a very long time in the immediate memory of most modern playgoers they were a perfect drug in the market. Relatively speaking, America took more interest in dramatic literature than England, and all scarce editions, illustrated books and rare prints found their way to the other side of the Atlantic. Such valuable collections as those made by the late Mr. Lacy, of the Strand, which never ought to have been scattered, were bought up by our American cousins, and of all known arts that of the drama has been more written about in newspapers but less preserved than any other. There was a time when the published criti-

cisms of Hazlitt and Charles Lamb commanded a ready sale, and it has been assumed in consequence that the art of dramatic criticism has been lost since that date. Leigh Hunt's collected criticisms from the *Examiner* is so rare a book that few theatrical libraries possess it; Professor Morley's *Journal of a Playgoer* is out of print, and is comparatively valueless on account of the absence of an index; that fine compendium of modern criticism known as "Actors and Acting" does not contain a tenth part of the dramatic essays of George Henry Lewes; and writers like John Oxenford, Shirley Brooks, and Frederick Tomlins are buried for ever in the files of innumerable newspapers. The time will come when interest will be taken in thoughtful, analytical criticism, united or not to the pictures of contemporary performers.

Meanwhile, it is encouraging to find a revived interest in the

History of the Stage as told by means of official record, accurate description, and enlivening anecdote. Our Histories of the Stage are few and far between. They are not consecutive, and are, for the most part, dull. Dibden's History is a dreary book; Geneste, who begins at 1600 and ends at 1830, is invaluable in its way but clumsily done, and a mere boiling down of collected facts and scraps from playbills exhaustively ransacked; Dr. Doran, a far more entertaining and lively author, in his annals of the stage called "Their Majesties' Servants," only takes up the period embraced between the reigns of Thomas Betterton and Edmund Kean; authors of research and literary skill like Mr. Dutton Cook, Mr. Sutherland Edwards, and others, have contented themselves with reprinting their magazine articles in handy and appropriate form; and men

of wide experience in the old and new schools of dramatic art, whose memories are green and healthy, such as Mr. E. L. Blanchard, Mr. George Augustus Sala, and Mr. Edmund Yates, remain silent on the stage's history between Edmund Kean and Henry Irving—an invaluable period of transition. The most industrious, as he is the most capable of stage historians is Mr. Percy Fitzgerald. He has already contributed to our theatrical bookshelves a life of Garrick; the lives of the Kemble's; the principles of comedy and dramatic effect; the world behind the scenes; a romance of the English stage; and the life and adventures of Alexandre Dumas. By far the most important contribution of Mr. Fitzgerald to dramatic literature is his *New History of the English Stage*, 2 vols. (Tinsley Brothers), which begins boldly at the Restoration, and takes us to the liberty of the theatres from the thralldom of the patent houses, when the great dramatic revival began that has had such encouraging results. It can scarcely be believed, though it is perfectly true, as pointed out by Mr. Moy Thomas the other day, that as late as 1866 there were managers as experienced as Mr. Benjamin Webster casting a loving look back at the old protectionist days of Covent Garden and Drury Lane, and regarding the growth of amusement as the curse and degeneracy of art. Now that London teems with theatres, and they seem to spring up like mushrooms in the night, it is right that playgoers should be made acquainted by documentary evidence of the state of things that existed before liberty was acquired. For this purpose no more accurate guide can be found than Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, who has gone into the subject in a most workman-like fashion, and has produced a book of double value—an interesting romance and a book of abiding record. Take only one instance of the value of documentary evidence on matters of everyday notoriety. Every Twelfth Night we read of the cutting of Baddeley's cake at Drury Lane, and of the solemn fulfilment of the old actor's serious injunction. Mr. James Fernandez, of the Drury Lane Fund, little knew, when he was cutting Baddeley's cake this year, that by partaking of it in the saloon instead of the "great green-room," Baddeley's will was frustrated; and there is no evidence whatever that the intentions of the founder of the feast and of the Mousetye almshouses have ever been carried out in the matter of his vindictive letter against his poor wife which his executors were told "to publish every year." A man who leaves his fortune to "Mrs. Catherine Strickland, generally called and known by the name of Mrs. Baddeley," and directs that his wretched wife shall be lampooned to eternity, must have carried hatred to the grave with a vengeance. He must have been a vain, mean-spirited fellow, and to have been as anxious to advertise his cheap generosity in the green-room as to perpetuate his wretched attack on his wife originally published in the *General Advertiser* of 1790, in order to prevent the world from "looking on his conduct in the villainous point of view as set forth in certain books and pamphlets." What has posterity to do with the vulgar squabbles of Mr. and Mrs. Baddeley? Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's book is a handsome present to every student of dramatic art, and it will live as a text-book.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

Captain Cecchi, the intrepid African traveller, who has just returned, has had the honour of being received in private audience by King Humbert and Queen Margherita, and by His Holiness the Pope.

On Tuesday the Senate continued the debate on the bill for voting by large constituencies; and the Chamber of Deputies began the discussion of the Treaty of Commerce with France.

A telegram from the *Daily News* correspondent in Rome states that the city is excited about a scandal of an unprecedented nature. On Sunday evening, as the Minister of Public Instruction was looking at the excavations at the Pantheon, Professor Sbarbaro, a learned writer on international law but a most erratic man, spat in his face. The professor was arrested, and his trial is looked forward to with interest.

GERMANY.

A review took place at Wiesbaden on Thursday week. The Emperor William, with a brilliant suite of more than a hundred officers, including many generals, walked down the line of troops, and remained on foot an hour. The Emperor returned to Berlin on Monday morning, and in the afternoon received Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador to France, who had just returned from visiting Prince Bismarck. Tuesday being the anniversary of the battle of Gross-Görschen, the Emperor went out to Potsdam and held his customary yearly inspection of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, which won great distinction by its valour at the battle in question.

The ball given on Thursday week at the British Embassy, Berlin, in honour of the marriage of the Duke of Albany, was attended by the Crown Prince and Princess, all the members of the Royal family, and the Diplomatic Body. Altogether, about 300 invitations were issued.

On Thursday week the extraordinary Session of the German Parliament was opened, the speech from the throne being read by Herr von Boetticher, Secretary of State. The Emperor declared himself justified in feeling confident in the continuance of pacific and friendly relations with the other Powers. At the conclusion, three cheers were given for the Emperor.

The Upper House of the Prussian Diet has adopted the Ecclesiastical Bill as proposed by a majority of more than two thirds.

Last Saturday the trial-trip took place on a new electric railway in Berlin, and it was a complete success.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The joint sitting of the Austrian and Hungarian Delegations have adopted the reduction of 2,000,000 fl. made by the Hungarian Delegation in the vote of credit demanded for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Finance Minister of Austria and Hungary, Herr von Szlavay, has tendered his resignation, and Herr von Kallay, who provisionally acted as Premier after Baron Haymerle's death, succeeds him. The cause of the resignation is that the Hungarian Government is anxious to have Bosnia governed by a civil administration, whilst Austria means to govern the province by military authority, in the old frontier style. Herr von Szlavay had acted against his own convictions in undertaking the administration of Bosnia whilst he was a firm opponent of the occupation.

The official account given of the encounter between the Austrian troops and the Crivoscian insurgents last Saturday states that the insurgents were dispersed, and that the Austrian loss was one man slightly wounded.

RUSSIA.

Lieutenant Danenhauer, with three seamen of the Jeannette, arrived at St. Petersburg on Monday. All the party appear in good bodily health, but the seaman Cole is completely out of his mind, and at times he becomes almost unmanageable. Danenhauer suffers from weakness of sight, and has to keep himself as much as possible in the dark. The

party have received the congratulations of the Minister of the Navy, and on Monday night the American Lieutenant dined at the German Embassy. Lieutenant Danenhauer and the naturalist Newcomb were received on Tuesday by the Emperor and Empress at Gatschina in an audience of half an hour's duration. On Wednesday they were received by the Grand Duke Alexis.

Extraordinary measures of public safety have been decreed for the military government of Nicolajeff and Sebastopol. The Ministry of War is stated to be about to erect new forts at Warsaw and other towns.

Another supposed plot to blow up the Kremlin at Moscow during the coronation proceedings have been discovered. An offer to illuminate the building with the electric light led to the discovery; and several peasants' caps were found filled with explosives. These, it is supposed, were to be thrown into the air in greeting the Emperor.

A trial, lasting six weeks, of persons accused of embezzlement to the prejudice of the State has just concluded at St. Petersburg. Four of the prisoners, one of whom was a counsellor of State, were sentenced to deprivation of their rank as members of the nobility and to exile. They are, moreover, to make good their defalcations. The other prisoners were acquitted.

Jewish emigrants continue to leave Russia almost daily, and the corn trade, which was mostly in the hands of Israelites, is drifting into a condition of confusion and disorder. In Southern Russia also the landowners are beginning to feel the consequences of the expulsion of the Jews.

TURKEY.

Said Pasha, the Premier, has been dismissed by the Sultan, and Abdurrahman Pasha, formerly Governor of Bagdad, has been appointed his successor.

A new Ministerial Department has been created by the Sultan, of which Said Pasha has been appointed head, for carrying out reforms in Asia Minor and Eastern Roumelia.

AMERICA.

The Senate has passed the Anti-Chinese Bill substantially in the form in which it was sent up from the House of Representatives. The Bill excludes Chinese immigration for ten years, beginning ninety days after the law is passed. An Anti-Chinese Convention sitting at San Francisco, composed of delegates from trade assemblies, has adopted a programme aiming at the removal of the Chinese by force if necessary.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Mr. Alphonso Taft as United States Minister to Austria, and Mr. William L. Dayton as United States Minister to the Netherlands.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, the essayist and philosophical writer, died at Concord, Massachusetts, on Thursday week, aged nearly seventy-nine years. His remains were laid to rest on Sunday in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, near the graves of two of his best friends, Hawthorne and Thoreau. An unfinished MS. of a romance lay upon the coffin while it was carried from the Unitarian Church to the Cemetery. We give in the present issue a portrait and a memoir of Mr. Emerson.

Seventeen thousand nine hundred and eighty-four emigrants arrived at New York last week. Skilled labour is in great demand, and most of the emigrants leave New York immediately for situations already obtained in the West or South.

The population of the city of New York, according to the tenth Census, has been arranged in tabular form by a clerk in the Census office, in wards, by sex, nativity, colour, and age. Of the total there were born in Ireland, 198,593 white and one coloured; in Germany, 163,462 white and twenty coloured; over one third of the entire population of the city.

The *New York Times* publishes an elaborate review of the condition of the American crops, embracing over 1500 reports covering the entire country. They show generally that the condition is good, promising, upon the whole, an abundant harvest.

Attempts have been made to kill Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Cyrus Field by means of explosives. Infernal machines addressed to these two gentlemen were sent through the post, but one exploded in transit, and the official in charge at once returned with them. The packets had been left at the New York General Post Office. A third infernal machine has been found placed in a house where it was supposed Mr. Walling, the superintendent of police, resided. The machine exploded, but did little damage. The Socialists are believed to be concerned in the matter. Mr. Walling had prohibited a parade which they wished to hold on Sunday, such a demonstration being contrary to law.

The Government have sent out additional troops to suppress the Indian outbreak.

CANADA.

The Senate has adopted the Address to the Queen on the Irish question previously passed by the Dominion House of Commons.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec has given his assent to a bill authorising the sale of the western section of the Quebec, Montreal, and Ottawa Occidental Railway to the Pacific syndicate.

The Manitoba Legislature was opened yesterday week by the Lieutenant-Governor, who, in his speech on the occasion, congratulated the province on the abundant harvest, and expressed gratification at the Queen's escape from assassination.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

In the Cape Legislative Council a resolution has been adopted by 14 votes to 6 advocating the abandonment of Basutoland by the Cape Government, and calling upon the Imperial Government to resume the responsibility of the administration of that country.

AUSTRALIA.

The Victoria Parliament was opened on April 25 by the Marquis of Normanby, the Governor, who in his speech on the occasion stated that the revenue of the colony had increased, and that a portion of the deficit for the last financial year had been extinguished. His Excellency also announced the introduction of several bills, none of which are, however, of particular importance.

The Arab tribes in the south of Tunis continue to make submission to the French authorities.

Roumania has paid the balance of the tribute due to the Porte for 1880, as well as a first instalment of £5000 towards that of 1881.

A telegram from Hong-Kong states that the French have taken possession of the capital of Tongking, after a bombardment lasting two hours.

Great distress is reported to prevail on the coast of Labrador. In some places the inhabitants are said to be on the verge of starvation.

From the West Coast of Africa news has arrived of a sanguinary encounter between the natives of New Calabar and the followers of Oko Jumbo, which it was feared would develop into a war of wholesale carnage. Meanwhile trade in Bonny and New Calabar is at a standstill.

There have been tremendous snowstorms in the Alps. The Simplon is quite impassable, and the mail service has had to be suspended. An earthquake shock was felt in the Canton of Valais on Friday.

A French scientific expedition in the south of Algeria, under the escort of two companies of the Foreign Legion, has been attacked by a large body of natives, and the Europeans lost fifty killed and wounded, and all the provisions.

Lord Mayo sailed on Thursday week from the Mersey for Loanda, accompanied by Mr. Johnstone, on behalf of the Geographical Society. His Lordship intends going to Mossamedes to hunt elephants and other large game, and will be at least nine months away from England.

The Egyptian court-martial on the officers implicated in the plot against Arabi Pasha have sentenced Osman Pasha, Rifiki, and thirty-nine other officers to degradation from their rank and exile to the Soudan. Ratib Pasha, who has escaped, is also degraded. The Khedive refused to confirm the sentence before seeing the minutes of the proceedings.

THE COURT.

The wedding festivities of our Royal family were brought to a painfully sudden conclusion in consequence of the lamentable death on Sunday morning of Princess Marie, wife of Prince William of Wurtemberg, the Heir Apparent, and eldest sister of the Duchess of Albany and of the Queen of the Netherlands. The bereaved parents, Prince and Princess Waldeck-Pyrmont, accompanied by Princess Elizabeth and the Hereditary Prince of Waldeck, left Buckingham Palace, immediately upon receipt of the mournful news, for Dover, en route for Germany. The King and Queen of the Netherlands left town on Monday, on their return to Holland, the reception of his Majesty by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on Tuesday having been set aside owing to the family affliction; but the King received a deputation from the Corporation at Buckingham Palace before his departure; and also a deputation from the Shipwrights' Company, who presented him with the honorary freedom of that guild. Princess Beatrice came from Windsor to take leave of the Queen of the Netherlands; and their Majesties were met at Victoria Station by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Louise of Lorraine, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, to take leave. The King and Queen travelled by special train to Queenborough, whence they embarked on board the Dutch Royal yacht Valk for Flushing.

The Queen drove to Claremont on Monday to pay a visit of condolence to her new daughter-in-law, the Duchess of Albany, returning to Windsor in the evening. This day was also the thirty-second anniversary of the Duke of Connaught's birthday. His Royal Highness and the Duchess returned with Princess Beatrice to the castle from town. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, Princess Victoria of Hesse, the Dowager Duchess of Roxburgh, Lady Adela Larking, Lord Ribblesdale, and the Knight of Kerry.

Earl Granville had an audience of the Queen on Tuesday, and on Wednesday her Majesty held a Council. Her Majesty goes to Epping Forest to-day (Saturday).

The first State Ball at Buckingham Palace is fixed for the 17th, and the first State Concert for the 26th.

The Queen sent a wreath to be placed on the grave at Highgate cemetery of Mrs. Lilly, who died last week in her ninety-second year. She had attended as monthly nurse at the birth of all her Majesty's children.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

At the dinner given by the Prince and Princess of Wales to the King and Queen of the Netherlands yesterday week, at Marlborough House, covers were laid for forty-two; the Royal circle who met their Majesties including the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. The band of the Royal Horse Guards played during dinner. At the large evening party afterwards were present the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian, the Reigning Prince and Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Hereditary Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and the Prince of Bentheim and Steinfurt. The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz were unable to accept their Royal Highnesses' invitation. An interchange of visits was made on Saturday between the various Royal personages in town, the Prince dining, as usual, at the Royal Academy banquet. On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service, and Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha dined with them. The Princess and the Crown Prince of Denmark went to the Comedy Theatre on Tuesday evening.

Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales arrived at Damascus last Saturday. Their Royal Highnesses entertained the Governor and the Military Commandant at Damascus at dinner, and on Sunday they dined with the Governor at the house of Said Pasha, a distinguished resident in Damascus. The Princes left on Tuesday for Baalbec.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided yesterday week at a banquet given to Sir Henry Parkes, Premier of New South Wales, at Willis's Rooms. His Royal Highness presided on Tuesday at the inauguration of the International Competitive Exhibition of Ship Models at Fishmongers' Hall, which has been organised by the Shipwrights' Company. The Duke and Duchess went to the Olympic Theatre in the evening.

The Duke of Cambridge went to Kingston-on-Thames on May-Day and unveiled the Shrubsole Memorial, a drinking-fountain, which had been erected to the memory of the late Mayor, and also opened the Industrial and Fine Art Exhibition. The Duke was afterwards entertained at luncheon at the Townhall. A guard of honour of the Kingston and Richmond Volunteers was on duty.

Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha attended Divine service at the Jesuit Church, Farm-street, Berkeley-square, on Sunday, and in the afternoon went to the Zoological Society's Gardens. Their Royal Highnesses have dined with their several Royal relatives, and have exchanged visits with numerous friends. They have also patronised the Opera, and have visited the Royal Aquarium. On Tuesday they dined with the Duke and Duchess of Wellington.

The marriage of Lady Alice Fitzgerald, the eldest daughter of the Duke of Leinster, with Major Fitzgerald, of the Indian Military Service, Hyderabad, was celebrated on Tuesday at the parish church, Maynooth. The ladies Eva, Mabel, and Nesta Fitzgerald were bridesmaids, while Colonel Sir Owens Burne acted as best man. The presents to the bride were numerous and costly, and a number of presentations were made by the tenantry on his Grace's estates. In the evening the town was illuminated.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Abbott, Arthur Robert; to be Vicar of Gorleston with South Town (otherwise Little Yarmouth and West Town annexed), Suffolk.
 Barber, Henry; Minister of All Saints' Temporary Church, Forest-gate.
 Barker, Edward Waller, Curate of St. Swithin's, Lincoln; Vicar of Legbsy.
 Bergheim, Nathaniel, Vicar of Plungar; Vicar of Sproxton-cum-Salby.
 Bicknell, P. C., Curate of All Saints'; Margaret-street; Vicar of Swilland.
 Bolland, Henry, Vicar of St. James's, Wolverhampton, and Rural Dean; Vicar of Wrabgby, and Rector of Panton.
 Brown, Henry; Perpetual Curate of Cauldon and Waterfall.
 Browne, Edward Slater; Sub-Dean of Salisbury Cathedral.
 Browne, Langford S. R.; Perpetual Curate of Edstaston.
 Canton, William John; Vicar of Dinting Vale.
 Carpenter, W. B., Vicar of Christ Church, Paddington; Canon of Windsor.
 Carver, Alfred James; Honorary Canon in Rochester Cathedral.
 Chase, Charles Henry; Vicar of St. Mary's, Ambleside.
 Coleman, G. W., Curate of Adlington, near Chorley; Vicar of Great Marsden.
 Collins, Richard; Vicar of Kirkburton.
 Dodd, Henry Philip; Vicar of Bosley, Cheshire.
 Durdin, Alexander Warham; Rector of Threton.
 Dunn, Oliver James, Curate of St. James's, Wolverhampton; Vicar of All Saints', Wolverhampton.
 Evans, William de Lacy; Vicar of St. Andrew's, Leeds.
 Farrow, Charles, Vicar of Tong; Minister or Curate of the Church of St. John, Tong-street, T.mg.
 Fraser, G. Houlton, Rector of Tulla; Acting Chaplain to Her Majesty's Troops in Garrison at Tulla.
 Gilbert, Francis Parnell; Rector of South Wootton.
 Grenside, C. E., Curate of St. George's, Hanover-square; Rector of Elmley.
 Harding, J. W., Vicar of Easton, Norfolk; Vicar of Sulgrave, Northants.
 Hathaway, Edward Penrose; Vicar of St. Andrew-the-Less, Clifton.
 Hawker, John, Minister of Portland Chapel, Bath; Rector of Cotleigh.
 Henderson, Samuel; Rector of Bucklesham.
 Heslop, R. C.; Chaplain of West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum.
 Hetherington, Henry; Vicar of West Bradenham, Norfolk.
 Hill, P.; Vicar of Great Cornard, Essex.
 Hollins, William Tyndall; Rector of St. Peter's, Bristol.
 Hope, William, Curate of Bradinich; Rector of All Hallows', Exeter.
 Hopkinson, Charles Girdlestone; Vicar of Alvanley.
 Howe, N. B., Curate of St. Saviour's, Walthamstow; Rector of Luckington, Wilts.
 James, Gilbert Leny; Perpetual Curate of Church Gresley.
 Jagg, F. C., Rector of Luddenden; Perpetual Curate of Frosterley.
 Job, R., Vicar of St. Matthew's, Shetfield; Perpetual Curate of St. John-the-Baptist's, Newington, York.
 Johnson, Timothy; Rector of Elton.
 Jones, L.; Rector of Llandough-with-Leckwick and Cogan, Glamorganshire.
 King-ford, Algernon Godfrey; Vicar of Atcham.
 Knocke, W. G., Vicar of Alvanley; Vicar of All Saints', Hindley.
 Lukin, John Marsh; Rector of Brookesby.
 Maughan, J. A., Colingwood, Vicar of Mickley; Vicar of the new parish of St. Mary Magdalene, Prudhoe.
 Medd, A. O., Rector of Amble; Vicar of Bamburgh.
 Morris, Charles; Vicar of Strete, near Dartmouth.
 Mulkerin, Joseph; Perpetual Curate of Wessington.
 Patteson, John, Rector of Thorpe-next-Norwich; Honorary Canon in Norwich Cathedral.
 Pelham, J. B.; Vicar of St. John the Evangelist's in Lowestoft.
 Pulleine, John James, Rector of Kirkby Wiske; Honorary Canon in Ripon Cathedral.
 Randolph, Douglas Cator; Vicar of Major-cum-Redwick.
 Read, William, Curate-in-Charge of Barkstone; Vicar of Marton.
 Redfern, Thomas, Curate of Oswestry; Rector of Trefonen.
 Ridley, Christopher; Chaplain of Bucks Pauper Lunatic Asylum, at Stone.
 Slack, William J.; Curate of the Northumberland County Lunatic Asylum.
 Smith, C. Ernest, Curate of Harbour Grace, Newfoundland; Rector of Heart's Content, Newfoundland.
 Statham, George Herbert; Curate-in-Charge of Upton Hellions.
 Stretton, J. G.M., Curate of All Souls', Harlesden; Priest-in-Charge of St. Cyprian's, Brockley.
 Tate, William Roddam; Vicar of Walpole, Suffolk.
 Tayler, F. T., Rector of Langford; Rector of Little Baddow.
 Thatcher, W. D., Curate of Kemsey; Rector of St. Kenelm's, Rowsley.
 Thomas, Evan, Vicar of Whitechurch and Llanfair Nantgwyn, Fembroke; Vicar of Llanegwad, Carmarthen.
 Tufnel, the Right Rev. Dr., Vicar of Croydon, and formerly Bishop of Brisbane; Recitentary Canon in Chichester Cathedral.
 Turner, G. P., Vicar of Knowbury; Vicar of Downton.
 Vaughan, Charles John, Dean of Llandaff, and Master of the Temple (London); Deputy Clerk of the Closet in Ordinary to her Majesty.
 Wanstell, Edward Forster, Vicar of St. George's, Wellington; Vicar of St. Paul's, Wolverhampton.
 Wharim, G. D., Senior Curate of Rotherham Parish Church; Vicar of Newhall, near Burton-on-Trent.—*Guardian.*

Last week the Bishop of Truro reopened the Church of St. Pendock, near Liskeard, restored at a cost of £1500.

During a thunderstorm on Tuesday, Wolviston parish church, situate between Stockton and West Hartlepool, was struck by lightning, and seriously cracked and shaken.

The 250th anniversary of Sion College, London-wall, was celebrated on Tuesday. The Rev. J. Russell Stock, Rector of All-Hallows the Great and Less, was chosen as President for the ensuing year.

The annual sermon in aid of the Church Pastoral-Aid Society was preached in St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-street, on Wednesday evening, by the Bishop of Liverpool.—The annual meeting was held in St. James's Hall on Thursday, Lord Shaftesbury, president of the society, in the chair.

On Monday morning the Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated the Right Rev. J. M. Strachan, M.D., Bishop of Rangoon, and the Right Rev. R. Bree, D.D., Bishop of Barbadoes, in the chapel of Lambeth Palace, in presence of a congregation numbering 200 persons.

A bazaar in aid of the Centenary Class-room Fund in connection with West-End Chapel, Hammersmith, was held last week in the West-End Lecture Hall, Hammersmith, by Sir C. W. Dilke, M.P. The object of the bazaar was to obtain £800 for the building of new class-rooms for the Sunday schools.

A meeting of the council of the Rochester Diocesan Society was held last week at the office of the society, 26, Great George-street—the Bishop in the chair. Grants were made for living agents at the rate of £290 a year; £300 was also voted for permanent churches, and £490 for Mission buildings and sites.

Recently, the Archbishop of York consecrated a new church at Hambleton, in the parish of Brayton, near Selby. The hamlet is a small one, the population being only 530. The structure, which has been erected from the designs of Mr. Pearson, R.A., has, however, cost £2000, of which Mr. W. T. Smith contributed half.

Preaching in Westminster Abbey on Sunday afternoon on the late Mr. Darwin, the Bishop of Carlisle highly eulogised the character of the deceased philosopher. He said there was reason to believe that the attacks made upon religion in his name were contrary to his most solemn convictions, and maintained that religious faith rests upon foundations which no physical discoveries can impair.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Bishop of London's Fund was held at Willis's Rooms last week. The Bishop said, although the million which it was desired to raise for this specific fund had not been reached, besides the £658,000 which had been raised, other expenditure had been occasioned which brought the amount considerably over a million. The Archbishop of Canterbury said it was with great difficulty that they could cope with the rapid growth of the population.

On the 18th ult., the foundation-stone of a new church in the parish of Roath, Cardiff, was laid by Lord Tredegar, in the presence of the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is to be built from designs by Messrs. Bodley and Garner, and is intended to seat 1000 persons, its estimated cost being £10,000. The building of the chancel is undertaken as a special memorial to the work of the late Vicar, the Rev. F. W. Puller, now a member of the Society of St. John the Evangelist, Cowley. At a luncheon in the school-room, there were more than two hundred guests. The population of the parish, which at the Census of 1871 was under 8000, is now reckoned at 25,000.

The anniversary festival of the Sons of the Clergy will be held next Wednesday afternoon under the Dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. The festival will be celebrated with a full choral service, in which the choir will consist of 300 voices, accompanied by the organ and a full orchestra. Mendelssohn's overture to "Athalie" will precede the service. The "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis" will be sung to music by Eaton Fanring, in C; and the anthem after the third Collect will be Mendelssohn's "When Israel out of Egypt came." The Old Hundredth Psalm will be sung before the sermon, and the service will conclude with Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus." The sermon will be preached by the Bishop of Truro.—The annual dinner (tickets for which are issued by the Registrar, at the office, and by Messrs. Rivington, Waterloo-place, S.W.) will take place on the same day, in Merchant Taylors' Hall—the Lord Mayor presiding.

The stained-glass window which has been placed in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, as a memorial of William Caxton, the first English printer, was unveiled on Sunday morning, when a sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached to a large congregation by Canon Farrar from the text, "Let there be light." The offertory was for the benefit of the Printers' Pension Fund.—It is proposed to insert a coloured glass window in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, to the memory of the late Canon Pearson.—A very pleasing and effective window, the gift of Frances Lady Hawke, representing an angel leading a child in one light, and in the other the child being carried by the angel to Heaven, has lately been erected in the church, Womersley, Yorkshire. The work is by Messrs. Mayer and Co.—A handsome memorial window has been placed in the parish church of Cottingham, to three sisters—Elizabeth, Frances, and Mary Travis, the last of whom died in November, 1879, aged one hundred years and six weeks. The window is executed by Capronière, of Brussels, and is in four lights, the two in the centre representing Christ blessing little children, the Widow's Mite and the Parable of the Good Samaritan being illustrated respectively in the other lights. A brass plate tablet bears the following inscription: "This window is erected to the memory of the three sisters by parishioners and friends, in grateful remembrance of their kindness to the poor. The first Sunday school in Cottingham was established by them in the year 1815, and other charities that have been of lasting benefit to the parish."

BENEVOLENCE AND SELF-HELP.

The anniversary festival of the British Orphan Asylum took place last week at Willis's Rooms, the Lord Mayor presiding. The subscriptions amounted to over £2000.

On Tuesday afternoon Lady George Hamilton opened a bazaar at St. Peter's Lecture-room, Belsize Park, in aid of the building fund of the South Hampstead Working Men's Club.

The trustees of the British Museum have presented the East London Postal and Telegraph Employes' Circulating Library and Literary Institute with a number of valuable works of reference.

By permission of the Duke of Westminster, a concert was given on Thursday afternoon at Grosvenor House on behalf of the Association for Relief of Ladies in Distress through non-payment of rent in Ireland.

A large party of emigrants for Canada via Liverpool took their departure from London last week by the Midland Railway. Most of the emigrants were evidently of the thrifty part of the population, the large majority being under twenty-five years of age.

An evening concert, under the patronage of Princess Mary Adelaide (Duchess of Teck), in aid of the funds of the People's Entertainment Society, was given on Tuesday evening in the Townhall, Kensington, by Mr. Ernest Hensley, who secured the valuable assistance of Lady Folkestone and other amateurs.

A bazaar took place on Tuesday at the Brixton Hall, Acra-lane, South Brixton, in aid of the Brixton Orphanage for Fatherless Girls, Barrington-road. Around the handsome hall were ranged stalls, presided over by ladies who take an interest in the institution.

The annual meeting of the friends of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat was held on Monday at the temporary premises, where the work of the hospital is at present carried on. The report presented by the committee showed that 4700 patients were treated last year. The old building is about to be pulled down and a larger and more commodious one erected.

It has been decided that the memorial to the late Mr. J. W. Perry Watlington, chairman of the Essex Court of Quarter Sessions, shall take the form of a Convalescent Home for the County of Essex, to be called "the Perry Watlington Convalescent Home." The county magistrates also intend to place a bust of Mr. Watlington in the Grand Jury Room at the Shirehall, Chelmsford.

The annual meeting of the Metropolitan and National Nursing Association was held yesterday week at Grosvenor House. Its object is to train nurses for service among the sick poor, and much good has already been done by the society. The report was adopted, the Duke of Westminster, Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P., and other speakers appealing for funds to continue the association's operations.

The Duke of Westminster, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Bishop of Exeter, Lords Aberdare and Mount-Temple, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Sir John Lubbock, and other distinguished persons have consented to become patrons of the recently-formed "Society for Providing Humane and Sanitary Methods of Killing Animals for Food." The society advocates public "abattoirs" and efficient inspection of existing slaughter-houses, as well as a reform in the premises and instruments used. Dr. Richardson is the president, and Mr. H. Lester is the honorary secretary, to whom communications may be made by those interested in the movement.

Upon the invitation of Lady Brand, a number of ladies and gentlemen supported the Speaker last Saturday at his house, Westminster, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Association for befriending Young Servants. This association was founded in 1875 by the late Mr. Nassau Senior to meet the needs of pauper and other friendless young servant girls in London by taking care of them until they are twenty years of age. At the end of last year the association had under its care more than 1000 girls who had been discharged from the Metropolitan District (Pauper) Schools, and about 1900 others who had been placed in service through the free registry offices in different parts of London.

Sir Richard Cross, M.P., and several other members of Parliament were present on Saturday at the laying of the memorial-stone of a large block of new model buildings for Artisans' Dwellings which are in course of erection in Vine-street, Tooley-street. The buildings will cost about £50,000, and will accommodate 400 families. Sir R. A. Cross said that he thought too much compensation had been paid under the Artisans' Dwellings Act, and the amount in the case of unhealthy dwellings to be pulled down should be limited to the value of the land and the old materials.—The Improved

Industrial Dwellings Company Limited (Sir Sydney Waterlow's Company) have bought from the Metropolitan Board of Works nearly two acres of ground in Islington and the Borough. This has been cleared under the Artisans' Dwellings Acts, 1875, and building for the accommodation of about 1400 of the working class will be forthwith commenced.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Charity Organisation Society was held on Tuesday in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House. The Marquis of Lansdowne, who presided, said that wisely-directed charity was undoubtedly of great advantage to all. On the other hand, charity which was not wisely directed was not only not productive of good, but was hurtful in no small degree. Charles Kingsley spoke in terms of commendation of those who made it their business to help lame dogs over a stile—that was a very homely way of putting it; but it seemed to him to express forcibly enough the proper office of that kind of charity, which he believed the Charity Organisation Society were endeavouring to promote. He moved "That the annual report of the Council be adopted; and that, in the opinion of this meeting, the objects and methods of the Charity Organisation Society are worthy of the hearty support of the charitable public, as the first organised effort to introduce a sound administration of charity upon the principles of adequate relief, careful inquiry, and the co-operation of charitable institutions and persons for the improvement of the condition of the poor." The Bishop of Bedford seconded the resolution, and Mr. E. Buxton, Chairman of the London School Board, and Mr. Holland, M.P., supported it. Mr. Loch, the secretary, addressed the meeting at considerable length, explanatory of the objects of the society. The resolution was adopted unanimously. General Sir O. Cavanagh then moved, and Mr. Grosvenor seconded, a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor for the use of the hall, and for the kind manner in which he had supported the charity. The Lord Mayor, in reply, said there was no institution more important than the Society, for if money was to be thrown into the streets for passers-by to pick up much mischief would follow.

Among forthcoming events for a benevolent purpose the following may be noted:—His Excellency the Hon. James Russell Lowell has consented to preside at the opening ceremony, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., of Garfield House, 361, Brixton-road, Homes for Working Girls in London, founded "In memoriam" of the late President of the United States.—Sir Stafford Northcote will preside at a dinner, to be held at Exeter on June 3, in connection with the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution.—Mr. Thomas W. Boord, M.P., of the firm of Boord and Son, distillers, will preside at the Anniversary Festival of the Licensed Victuallers' School, appointed to take place at the Crystal Palace next month.

We regret that we have not space to devote to reporting the May meetings, which are now in full operation. On Monday the Marquis of Cholmondeley presided at Willis's Rooms at the annual meeting of the Colonial and Continental Church Society. The Bishop of Liverpool, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the society had always followed the principles of the Evangelical party in the Church. Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Alexander Galt, and others bore testimony to the good work which was being carried on by the society.—According to the report read at the annual meeting of the National Temperance League in the evening, the military abstainers now number 25,000, while the naval branch includes 12,000 members. The League otherwise is described as in a flourishing condition.—The first meeting in connection with the anniversary of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society took place last Saturday afternoon in Exeter Hall, when a large party of the members of the connexion from town and country sat down to breakfast. Mr. E. Holden presided. Several gentlemen present gave promises to the amount of £4010 in all towards clearing off the existing debt. On Monday the annual meeting was held in the great hall, when there was a large attendance. Mr. H. J. Atkinson, the chairman, in referring to the debt, said that if the friends of the society would pay their subscriptions a little earlier there would be no necessity for borrowing to carry on the work of the missions. The meeting on Saturday had done nobly in undertaking to raise £1000, and he hoped the example set would be followed that day. He concluded, amid loud cheers, by stating that he should be ready to turn the £100 he had promised into a cheque for £500 if the society's friends would bestir themselves to wipe off the debt. The Rev. E. E. Jenkins then presented the report, which stated that, apart from the continued depression of straitened means, the mission-work of the society had seldom presented so many encouraging signs of advance as those which have marked the history of the past year.—The annual meeting of the Church Missionary Society was held on Tuesday at Exeter Hall. The Earl of Chichester presided. The Rev. Frederic Wigram (hon. sec.) read an abstract of the report, which stated that the receipts of the year were £212,910, in addition to which there were extraordinary receipts amounting to £8225. The expenditure had been £193,515. The total number of missionaries, clerical and lay, was 260; native and country-born clergy, 226; native lay agents, 2900. The report indicated that much progress had been made—progress in the foreign mission, and certainly progress at home. Sir Bartle Frere moved the adoption of the report, and the appointment of the general committee. Having referred to the valuable work of the missionaries in Africa, he alluded to the vain fear which once laid hold of many that missionary enterprise in London would bring about political convulsions. That fear had happily passed away, and now in India the help of the missionaries had been sought by the Government for the purpose of amending the educational work in that country. The Rev. Canon Tristram seconded the motion, which was agreed to.—The annual meeting of the supporters and friends of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held on Wednesday morning at Exeter Hall. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, and among those present were the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and Dr. Moffatt. The receipts for the year had been £199,785, and the total issues of Bibles, Testaments, &c., at home had been 1,500,000 copies, and abroad 1,429,000.

The portrait of Lady Mary Campbell which was published in our Special Royal Wedding Number is from a photograph by Messrs. Chanceller and Son, of Dublin.

It is understood that the site selected for the International Fisheries Exhibition of 1883 is the Royal Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington. The grounds are to be roofed for the purposes of the exhibition, and the Royal Albert Hall will be used for conversations.

A bronze medal, designed to commemorate the Royal Wedding at Windsor last week, has been produced by Messrs. J. S. and A. B. Wyon, to the order of her Majesty the Queen. It shows, on the obverse side, the heads of the Duke and Duchess of Albany; on the reverse, the armorial shields of their families, each surmounted by a coronet, with a true lovers' knot above, and a scroll beneath inscribed with the date of the marriage.

T H E R O Y A L W E D D I N G.



DEPARTURE OF THE NEWLY MARRIED PAIR FROM WINDSOR.



PASSING THROUGH ESHER.

WEDDING GIFTS TO THE DUKE OF ALBANY.



PRESENTED BY CHRIST CHURCH SOCIETY, OXFORD.

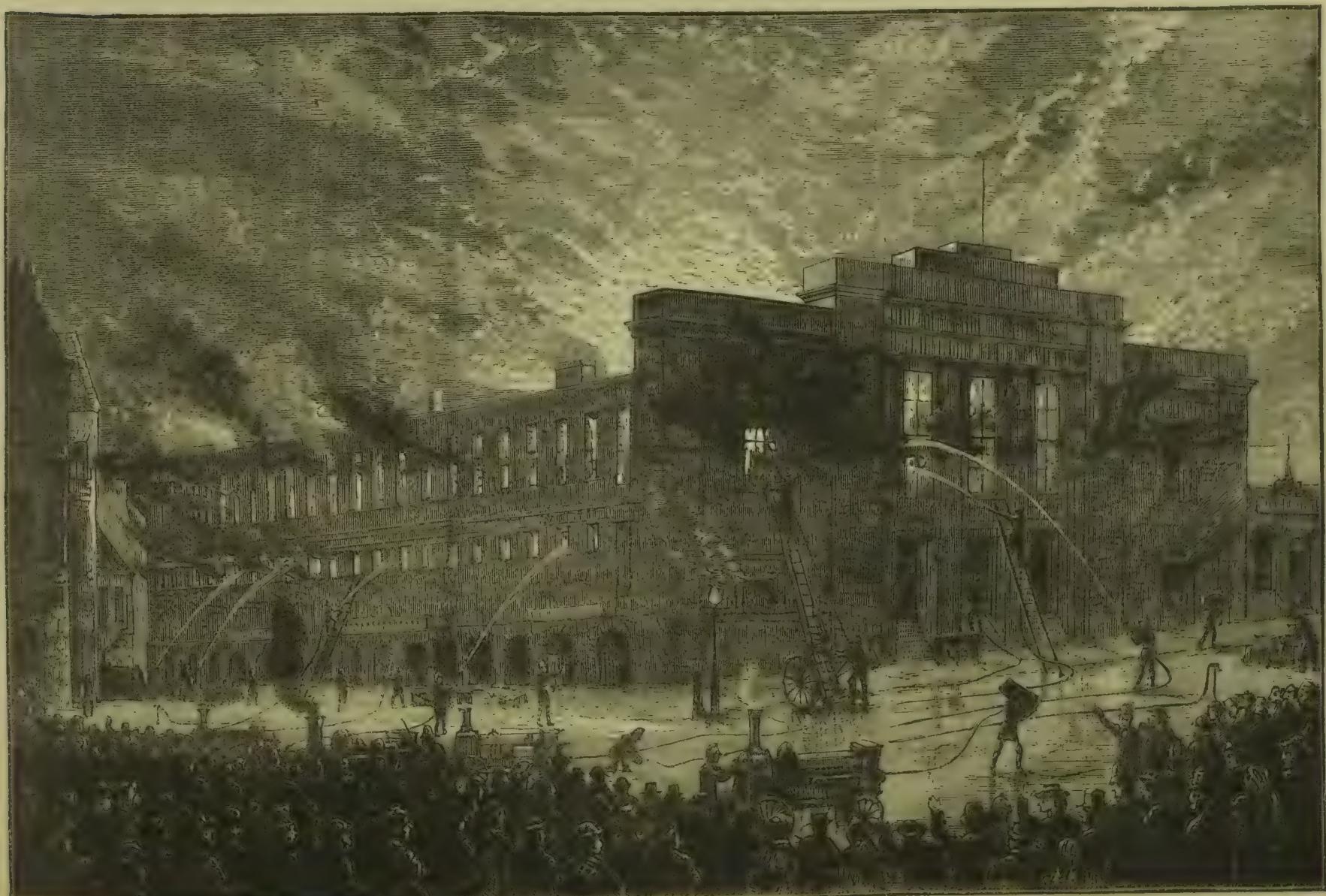
PRESENTED BY CHRIST CHURCH SOCIETY, OXFORD.

BURNING OF THE ABERDEEN
MARKET BUILDINGS.

On Saturday last, at eight in the evening, a fire broke out in the old Market Buildings at Aberdeen, which were soon entirely destroyed. These buildings, which were erected forty years ago, at a cost of £30,000, consisted of galleries with stalls occupied by two hundred shopkeepers. The fire broke out in the shop of a basket-maker named Ogg. A woman and a little girl were left in charge of the shop, and it is believed that the fire was caused by the child dropping a lighted paper among some inflammable material. It was just the time

when on Saturday night the greatest crowds were in the building. The people of the other shops and the visitors at once perceived their danger, and a rush was made to the staircases. In a few minutes dense volumes of smoke filled the gallery, and it was impossible for anyone to remain without the risk of being suffocated. An old man named Crichton, a street porter, was either knocked down by the rush of people or was overcome by the smoke; his body, burnt almost to a cinder, was discovered after the fire had burnt out. The shopkeepers in the lower floor made their escape without being able to save any of their effects. An illustration is seen below.

CENTREPIECE, PRESENTED BY NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN OF SCOTLAND.



BURNING OF THE ABERDEEN PUBLIC MARKETS.

NOVELS.

Exceedingly pleasant narrative and dialogue, abounding with wit and humour and not unpregnant of wisdom, make it an easy task to peruse the three volumes entitled *For Cash Only*; by James Payn (Chatto and Windus), a novel in which the author is as vivacious and amusing as ever, and not less ingenious, though extravagant and purposeless. Unless, indeed, the purpose were simply to tie a knot and untie it again. And a very fantastic knot it is. The story, in fact, has a plot which, slight and precarious as it is, demands a combination of most exceptional personages and incidents. It all turns, however, upon a single, apparently trivial, point, a question whether a certain old gentleman, who lives a certain time by sheer force of will, which is not what every old gentleman can do, died before or after midnight. If he died before midnight, or, presumably, at midnight exactly, and that fact was established at the time, the plot, as it is worked out, would be impossible. So for a while everybody agrees that he died at five minutes, or as the more exact authority declares, at five minutes and a half after midnight, and his daughter thereby is entitled to be considered an heiress. Now she has the misfortune to have a half-brother, her father's son, a creation which reflects the greatest credit upon the author's power of conceiving a hateful and despicable cur; and this half-brother, after a considerable interval, comes forward with a perfectly gratuitous statement, so far as everybody but himself and the reader and a third person is concerned, to the effect that he saw his dying father get off his death-bed, but whether with the death-rattle in his throat or not there is no need to inquire, and deliberately put "back" the clock, though he ought rather to have put it on, one would say, to suit the scoundrelly half-brother's purposes. Indeed, twelve pages further on, the half-brother does say that his father put "on" the clock. But the half-brother was known to be a liar, and, therefore, it matters little which he said or which he meant, though his half-sister, if not the reader, might very well be expected to take notice of such an important discrepancy. However, the discrepancy, which will be revealed upon a comparison of page 193 with page 205 in the second volume, is no doubt a mere slip, for which the half-brother is not responsible. He simply tells a lie, which leads to some very singular consequences. But, to tell the truth, the whole episode relating to the clock is more than a little perplexing and bewildering, and so is the affair of a cheque made payable to bearer, crossed so that it can be paid only through a banker, and yet said to have been "changed" by the person whose signature is upon it, and who, having a bank, as we are told, would naturally have paid the cheque in there, as it is hard to see what advantage was gained by getting a third person to "change" it. The strength of the story is in the charming descriptions of character, especially of the heroine and of the fine fellow who loved her always and is loved by her at last, and in the sparkling conversations which the author himself keeps up under various disguises. He is always admirable for the skill with which he relieves his portraits of selfishness with a gentleman-like colouring and with gleams of humour, and on the present occasion he almost excels himself in that style of portraiture.

Influences of various kinds may, of course, accompany the taint, if it be a taint, of negro-blood, but *The Rapiers of Regent's Park*: by John Cordy Jeaffreson (Hurst and Blackett) is a novel in which, throughout the three volumes, the subject is treated after a fashion not likely to meet with general assent. The story resolves itself into a study of character, the character of a girl who discovers by means of a conversation carried on between servants that she has in her veins the blood of a negress, and a negress, moreover, of questionable reputation. The girl's own personal appearance convinces her that there is truth in what she accidentally overheard the servants saying, and in the solitude of her own chamber, after an outburst described with much force, she falls into a fit of unconsciousness. She is the more impressed because she has a younger sister who, though of exactly the same flesh and blood, as there is every reason to believe, exhibits no sign of African descent, is beautiful in the real European style, and, in respect of stature and looks, might be, and often is, taken for the elder of the two. This, as we know, is quite in accordance with the inscrutable ways of Nature. Whether, however, it is equally natural that the moral attributes of the two girls should be, as it is represented that they are, no less dissimilar than the physical, so that she whose exterior betrays her taint should be a perfect volcano of passionate sentiment, fiery pride, and boiling impetuosity, whilst the other remains, under all circumstances, as cold as waxwork and as calculating as one of Babbage's machines, is a question upon which there will probably be a diversity of opinion. However that may be, she who may be called the "white" sister is used throughout the story as little more than a foil to bring out more strongly the characteristics of the "black" sister. This latter is described as a strange mixture of the noble and the ignoble, of faith and unfaith, of justice and injustice, of affection and heartlessness, of resignation and revengefulness. She resigns herself, for instance, with touching sisterliness to her dreadful position when it turns out that the man whom she loves with all the devotion of her ardent temperament and who she thought had discovered her worth and returned her love has been all along paying court, in a manner which will scarcely be considered true to life and to general experience, to her sister, whom he marries. It is only when her sister is dead, and he marries again, that she thinks of vengeance; and then, indeed, wild at the idea of losing his society, which has become as the breath of life to her, she plans and executes a most diabolical and cowardly scheme of revenge, repulsive in all its details. She sticks at nothing until she has accomplished her purpose of separating husband and wife by making a perfectly innocent woman appear plainly guilty of having dishonoured her husband. And the means employed for this fiendish object are inexpressibly base, and, from the artistic point of view, decidedly clumsy. However, there is a soft spot, as has already been hinted, in this she-devil's heart, and she relents when she finds that her designs have resulted in what she neither expected nor desired. It may be that the author, whose novel is rather clever and well written than interesting, intended to illustrate the difficulties and dangers that may be caused by the law which prohibits marriage with a deceased wife's sister, since, but for that law, it is probable that the "black" sister would have married the widower she loves; if so, his advocacy is not calculated to do much good, because the case he has chosen is too peculiar.

The Squire's Heir: by Ralph Nevill (W. H. Allen and Co.), cannot be recommended either as a clever or a skilfully-constructed novel. The different characters are hurriedly-before the reader so quickly, and events follow one another in such rapid succession, that there is no time for any clear delineation of character. The language spoken by the "gentlefolk" (or, as the author would call them, the "aristocratic individuals") who appear in the course of the story is neither that

of living people of the present day, nor of the period to which the story is assigned. Lord Hallington, when making his son known generally, and relieving him of his disguise as a painter, announces, "with a crushing dignity of manner," that "my son Viscount McLaren will be always prepared to substantiate and justify what he asserts." When De Lisle mistakes the nationality of the English squire, his wife, and his niece, the intrepid heroine, and calls them Irish, the girl scorns the aspersion in the following terms:—"I think you might have known from our accents that we are all of your own country." On another occasion she compliments Hubert Baskerville on having "grown gentlemanlike!" The hero feels, unfortunately a little prematurely, that he has reached the very pinnacle of happiness, and, as a crowning bliss, is about to be united to the woman of his choice, "with the full sanction of her aristocratic father." No one ever thinks of saying "it is," but all alike use the abbreviation, "tis." Then there are vulgarisms; and a distinct ignorance of French is displayed. However, to compensate for its many faults, the book has plots enough to satisfy the most sensational of readers, who will, no doubt, be pleasantly bewildered by the atmosphere of mystery which hangs over the story. A new plot is even developed in the five final chapters, the termination of which must not here be divulged lest it should spoil the last point of interest in the narrative. Yet one word may be added—namely, that the publication is harmless and perfectly moral in tone.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

A public hall at Midhurst was opened last week.

Mr. Thomas Scrutton, ex-manager of St. Paul's Industrial School, has resigned his seat at the London School Board.

A gale raged over the south of England last Saturday afternoon, and much damage was done to property, attended, in some places with loss of life, both inland and on the coast.

The Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick, M.A., Fellow and Assistant-Tutor of Trinity, has been appointed Hebrew Professor at Cambridge University.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the excavation of Silchester ruins, and some curious relics have been brought to light. These include a sacrificial knife, an urn containing ashes, pieces of glass, nails, a baker's oven, and a bath.

The Merchant Taylors' School Sports, owing to the bad weather, were unavoidably postponed till to-day (Saturday), at the same time and place. The same tickets and programmes will be available.

The Rosedale property in the North Riding of Yorkshire has been bought by Mr. William Milburn, of Newcastle. The estate has an aggregate acreage of about 5500 acres, of which about 3000 acres are under cultivation.

The International Fisheries Exhibition, which opened in Edinburgh on the 12th of the past month, closed last Saturday night. It was in every respect a complete success. Between £5000 and £6000 was taken at the doors for admission from 138,000 persons.

Professor H. Alleyne Nicholson, St. Andrew's, has been appointed to the chair of natural history in Aberdeen University, vacant through the election of Professor Cossar Ewart to the natural history chair in Edinburgh University, resigned by Mr. Ray Lancaster.

At the Cheltenham Town Council meeting on Monday the Mayor presented to the council a full-length portrait of himself, which, with a testimonial of plate and an illuminated address, had been given to him by public subscription, in recognition of his having three times filled the office of chief magistrate since the incorporation of the borough, in 1876.

The King of the Netherlands during his stay in London honoured Messrs. Mappin and Webb with a visit to their West-End show-rooms, at Oxford-street, and expressed himself highly gratified with the many handsome works of art submitted for his inspection. His Majesty further honoured them with an authorisation to make use of his Royal arms.

Professor Renisch, addressing a meeting of the Victoria Institute on Monday night, developed a new theory of the formation of coal. He has come to the conclusion that coal has not been formed by the alteration of accumulated land plants, but that it consists of microscopical organic forms of a lower order of protoplasm. Plants of a higher order have contributed only a fraction of the matter of coal veins.

The annual banquet of the Royal Academy last Saturday evening was attended by an unusually distinguished number of guests. Sir Frederick Leighton, president, occupied the chair; and the speakers were—the King of the Netherlands, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, Earl Granville, the Earl of Northbrook, the Lord Chief Justice, the American Minister, and Mr. Spottiswoode.

Vice-Admiral Hall, who has been for many years connected with the Admiralty—and for the last ten as secretary—retires from office. He will be succeeded by Mr. R. G. C. Hamilton, now Accountant-General of the Navy, who becomes permanent Secretary of the Admiralty under the new order. Mr. W. Willis, Deputy Accountant-General, will, it is understood, be appointed Accountant-General of the Navy.

An explosion occurred on Monday night at Messrs. Haigh's Victoria Colliery, by which seven colliers were killed.—At the Baxterley coal-pits an explosion took place on Tuesday while a relief party was in the pit, which was on fire in one place. Mr. Dugdale, the proprietor, who was in the pit with other gentlemen, was severely burned, and is in a critical condition. The other gentlemen and many colliers were also badly burned; and it is said that nine men remain in the pit, which was still on fire at the time of the latest accounts.

The Court of Common Council last week discussed for seven hours a Report of the Markets Committee relating to the fish-market accommodation for London. A motion was carried by a majority of one to continue their opposition to the Shadwell Market scheme in the House of Lords; but a proposal to abandon the scheme to convert the Farringdon Market into a fish market in the event of the Shadwell Market Bill passing, and to claim compensation from the promoters of the latter project, was rejected by 43 votes to 36.

There has been a new departure in the Irish policy of the Government. Earl Cowper has resigned the office of Lord Lieutenant, and Earl Spencer, the Lord President of the Council, is his successor. Mr. Forster vacates the Chief Secretaryship. Earl Cowper held an undress reception at Dublin Castle on Thursday, leaving the same day for England. At a meeting of the Dublin Corporation on Monday it was resolved to present Earl Cowper with a farewell address. The address was presented by the Lord Mayor and members of the Corporation on Thursday.—Mr. Parnell, M.P., Mr. Dillon, M.P., and Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., were released from Kilmainham on Tuesday. A large number of suspects have been released. Among them are Mr. Redmond, brother to Mr. Redmond, M.P., and Mr. Stephen Cleary, of Kildare, who succeeded Mr. Boyton in the secretaryship of the Kildare Land League.

In connection with a May-Day procession of horses in Newcastle-on-Tyne on Monday, at which there were 950 horses, a meeting was held in the circus, when the prizes were distributed by Baroness Burdett-Coutts. In response to a vote of thanks, the Baroness said the May-Day procession would remain engrained in her remembrance. She believed that day's proceedings would have the effect of doing great good in the way of teaching persons to be humane to dumb animals. Mr. Burdett-Coutts also gave an address on kindness to animals.

Mr. Forbes-Robertson lectured before the Society of Arts last week to a large audience, over which Lord Ronald Gower presided. The subject was "The Cradle of Art," and this the lecturer placed in the Valley of the Nile, asserting, among other things, that all the knowledge, art, philosophy, and religion of the West can be very clearly traced to Egypt. After describing the physical aspects of the valley and its inhabitants, the lecturer went on to speak of the religious and artistic nature of the people. He was warmly applauded.

LAW.

In the Court of Appeal yesterday week the Bank of England appealed against the decision of Lord Coleridge, who had given judgment against the Bank for £500 for notes which had been stopped in consequence of their having been given for forged bills of exchange. It was also alleged that the notes in question had been fraudulently altered as to their numbers. The Court gave judgment for the bank.

Albert Young, a youth of seventeen, telegraph clerk, in the employment of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, is under remand at Bow-street Police Court, charged with addressing a letter to Sir Henry Ponsonby threatening the life of the Queen. Prisoner professed to be an Irish priest, and to have kept in check a band of conspirators who had plotted to kill the Queen and Royal family. He offered, on receipt of a large sum of money, to get them sent out of the way.

A remarkable story of fraud is reported from Plymouth. Mrs. Down is stated to have obtained sums of money from Dr. Gale during some fictitious negotiations for the sale of Buckfastleigh Abbey, which, by a course of most ingenious deceptions, she succeeded for a time in carrying on. Dr. Gale is blind, and one of the artifices of the woman was to personate in voice and demeanour a wealthy old lady, whom she alleged was willing to buy the abbey for her nephew. Frauds upon many other persons in Plymouth are also stated to have been committed by Mrs. Down.

Edgar Ritchie has been brought up at Bow-street charged with threatening to commit suicide. He had previously gone to a restaurant and ordered a substantial supper, with a bottle or two of claret, for which he could not pay, and left his coat as security. These refreshments he had had, he said, in order to screw his courage to the point of committing suicide. His friends undertook to place him under proper restraint, and he was discharged.

The trial of Esther Pay on the charge of having wilfully murdered Georgina Moore at Yalding was concluded at the Lewes Assizes last Saturday. Mr. Baron Pollock summed up, remarking that in his experience, which extended over many years, he could not recollect any case in which greater pains had been taken fairly to lay before the jury every possible piece of evidence bearing upon the momentous issue they had to try. The jury, after an absence of about twenty minutes, returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

A unanimous verdict of wilful murder was recorded yesterday week against James Walters as the result of the Coroner's inquest respecting the death of Charles Wagner, of Victoria Dock-road, Canning Town; whose dead body was found under a cliff at Ramsgate on the 2nd inst.

Thomas Fury, a convict, who confessed to the murder of a woman at Sunderland thirteen years ago, was on Thursday week found guilty at Durham, and sentenced to death.

George Henry Lamson was executed on Thursday week in Wandsworth Jail, in the presence of the officials and a limited number of representatives of the press, for the murder of Percy John, his brother-in-law, at Wimbledon, in December last. Marwood was the executioner. G. H. Lamson before his execution confessed his guilt to the chaplain of the jail and acknowledged the justice of his sentence.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 13.

SUNDAY, MAY 7.

Fourth Sunday after Easter.	St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Francis Garden, the Sub-dean.
Morning Lessons: Deut. iv. 1-23; Luke xxiii. 50—xxiv. 13. Evening Lessons: Deut. iv. 23-41, or v.; 1 Thess. iv.	Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Dean of Lichfield, for the Bishop of London's Fund; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Thornton (Boyle Lecture I.). Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Dean of the Chapel Royal, Dublin Castle; 4 p.m., Rev. Canon Knox-Little; 7 p.m., Rev. C. H. Middleton-Wake.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.	
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Henry White; 3 p.m., Canon Rowsell; 7 p.m., Dean of Wells.	

MONDAY, MAY 8.

Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m., Mr. D. D. Daly on the Native States of Malayan Peninsula (1875-82).	Surveyors' Institution, 8 p.m. Metropolitan Free Hospital, festival, Albion Tavern.
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TUESDAY, MAY 9.

The Queen's Drawingroom, Buckingham Palace, and on Thursday, 3 p.m.	Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. Mr. T. F. Harvey on Coal Washing.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Dr. E. B. Tylor on Customs and Beliefs.	Colonial Institute, 8 p.m.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.	Photographic Society, 8 p.m.
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m., Dean Burgon on Divinity, four days.	Newsvenders' Provident Institution, festival, dinner at Willis's Rooms—Lord Brabourne in the chair.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10.

Moon's last quarter, 0.35 p.m.	Society of Arts, 8 p.m., Mr. Spencer Walpole on the Fish Supply of London.
Festival of the Sons of the Clergy, St. Paul's, the Bishop of Truro, 3.30 p.m.; dinner at Merchant Taylors' Hall, 6 p.m.	Royal Society, 9 p.m., the President's reception.
Geological Society, 8 p.m.	German Hospital, dinner, Willis's Rooms—the Duke of Cambridge in the chair.
Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.	Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, MAY 11.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor Dewar on the Metals.	Philharmonic Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.	Society of Arts, 8 p.m., Mr. A. M. Chance on Sulphur Waste.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.	British Home for Incurables, anniversary, Cannon-street Hotel, noon.
Telegraph Engineers' Society, 8 p.m.	Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m.

FRIDAY, MAY 12.

Architectural Association, 6.30 p.m., Mr. E. J. Tarver on English Renaissance.	New Shakspere Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m.; Professor A. G. Vernon Harcourt on the Relative Value of Different Modes of Lighting, 9 p.m.	Quckett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Religious Society, 8 p.m.	United Service Institution, 8 p.m.
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.	Licutenant-Colonel G. Fosbery on Magazine Rifles.

SATURDAY, MAY 13.

The Queen's Visit to Epping Forest to dedicate it to the use of the People.	Botanic Society 3.45 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Mr. F. Pollock on the History of the Science of Politics.	Physical Society, 3 p.m.
Dinner, Willis's Rooms (Professor Huxley in the chair), 6 p.m.	Artists' Benevolent Institution, anniversary, Exeter Hall, 7.30 p.m.

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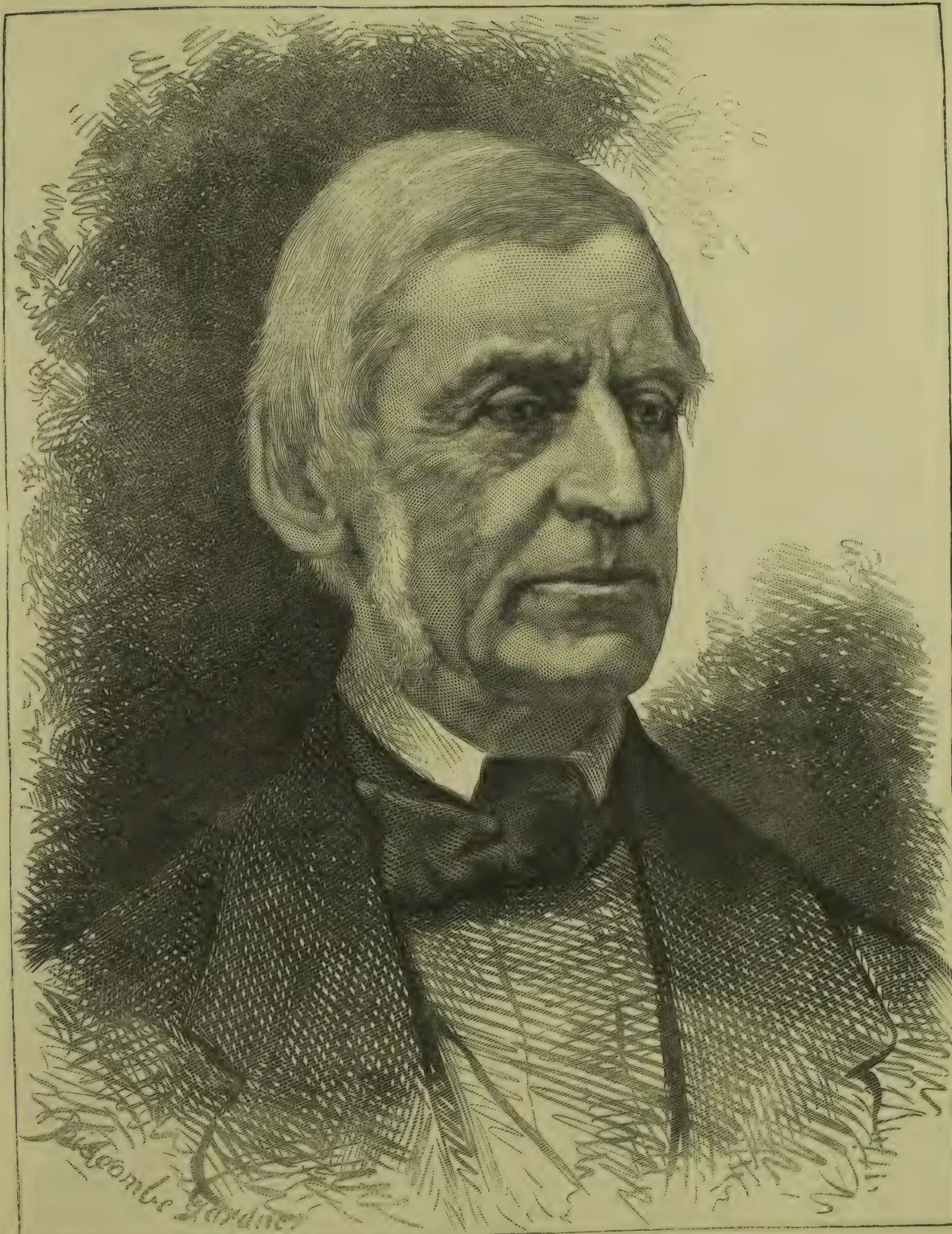
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THE LATE RALPH WALDO EMERSON.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.
SECOND NOTICE.

We resume our general survey of this year's exhibition at Gallery IV.—the room to which our first notice brought us. And we shall again confine our attention in the first instance to works of more salient merit, and novel interest. We pause first, then, before "The Cobbler's Shop" (344), by Van Haanen—a buxom Venetian girl at the door of a *calzolaio*, who is telling her the price with his extended fingers, in the Italian fashion, of a new or repaired pair of shoes she has tried on, and which she draws her skirt from her ankles to inspect. Small as it is, there is no choicer gem in the exhibition, in regard more especially to the rich yet exquisite colouring and chiaroscuro. In this last respect it is perhaps superior to the picture already noticed (176) of a Venetian dressmaker's shop at luncheon time, with the girls variously interested in a letter that one of the prettiest of their number is reading, while the *padrona* looks grimly on at their levity—in which the colours are a little *voyant* for interior effect. A picture of the interior of "A Venetian Convent in the Eighteenth Century" (370) by Eugène de Blaas, representing a performance of Punchinello for the amusement of the audience of girl novices, with superintending nuns and visitors at the *grilles*, is admirable for character, nicety of execution, and purity of colour. The enormous full-length portrait, by Mr. Orchardson, of Mrs. J. P. B. Robertson (377) is certainly superior to the same painter's small picture of a young couple returning from market in the honeymoon—the honey, by the way, having already turned to vinegar, judging by their expressions—which is a sketch in the peculiar light-yellowish tone which the artist often affects. It is also superior to the half-length (511) of a gentleman equipped for fishing putting a fly in his hat, to say nothing of another portrait, which we need not criticise. The lady is seated in a tapestried chamber; her fair face forms a brilliant contrast to her black velvet dress; and the general colouring is rich. Yet the modelling is wofully deficient in the searching completeness that French artists display, and which they owe to their superior training in draughtsmanship. The defect is common in the Scotch school, and is attributable to a hasty, liney method of handling which renders refinement of gradation impossible. Mr. MacWhirter's open-air "Highland Auction" (385)—the dispersion of a cottier's furniture and farm implements—has a very brilliant daylight effect, and is as strong as others here are feeble, and altogether the best picture we have seen of his for a long time. "The Yacht 'La Sirène'" (391), by J. Van Beers, is, we believe, the famous, or notorious, picture which, when we saw it in the last Brussels Exhibition, bore the damage said to have been maliciously done to it by some person unknown, in order to discover the photographic basis on which, as it was boldly asserted, the artist had worked—an incident which attracted universal attention to the picture. If this is the original the damage has been skilfully restored. The artist brought an action against one of the critics who made the assertion, and lost it, although the literal accuracy of the criticism was not proved. The figures of the lady, and the gentleman who is handing her down the steps of the jetty, and of the sailors in the boat, have certainly all the air of very minutely—"stippled" coloured photographs; and it is difficult to understand how a painter could depict figures with such extreme exactitude, and yet render the sea—which rises like a colourless opaque wall—so inefficiently. But whether the aid of the camera has been employed or not, it is a sufficient condemnation that the figures convey the impression of being coloured photographs. Such minute and mechanical finish, however dainty and flattering to the eye, is surely not art in any noble or true sense. "The Arrival at the Well" (399) is a good average example of Mr. Goodall's Oriental subjects, not of the importance of his large poetical picture of "Memphis" in the Great Room, already noticed. "Dreamers" (407), by A. Moore, shows this time three instead of one repetitions of his stock Greek maiden lolling on a couch, one of them in the same foreshortened attitude that we have seen, perhaps, a dozen times. On this occasion they are all three robed in the same lemon-coloured draperies, to the detriment of the picture as a colour "symphony" (which is not monotonous) or as decoration. We have always recognised in this artist's works a true feeling for classic style and a refined sense of colour: but what vacuity of thought does this self-iteration, which has arrested all progress in a once-promising career, not imply? "Welcome as Flowers in Spring" (418), a domestic incident in an old English interior, is startlingly bright as a work by Mr. Ycames, and its cheerfulness is far more acceptable than the lugubrious and painful large work, in Room III., of "Prince Arthur and Hubert" (201), from "King John." C. H. Poingdestre's picture of mounted Roman drovers herding their cattle, with two of the magnificent great grey bulls of the Campagna tussling in the foreground, is a very spirited piece of animal-painting. "Esther, with her Handmaidens, entering the Throne-Room of King Ahasuerus to intercede for the lives of the Jews" (457), is the second of Mr. Herbert's more important works of the year. "Homeless and Homewards" (476), by J. R. Reid, represents with sentiment too forced and obvious children trudging contentedly homewards from school, in contrast with a miserable family of itinerant minstrels. The river-side landscape is the best portion of the painting, and with the solid colouring and daylight effect catch the eye if they do not end by captivating the mind. "Floreat Etona!" (499)—the exclamation of poor Elwes to another Eton boy of the 58th, as they led the attack on Laing's Neck, is the title of Mrs. Butler's (Miss Thompson's) not very happy or important single contribution. The work is clever, and only too spirited in the action. In reference to such a disorganised charge as this, we may quote the memorable saying, "C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre;" frenzied audacity rather than cool bravery is suggested. "The Grey of the Morning" (506) is a not very favourable example of J. Brett's coast-scenes. The sea is of a hard blue; the mussel-covered rocks, left bare by the low tide, look too much like velvet embroidery. Although the artist's sense of the beauty of nature and the carefulness of his manipulation are undeniable, there is a certain mechanical rigidity and finality in his method (not above a suspicion of artifice) that, however *intrigueant* to the eye, scarcely reaches the imagination. It is optically illusive rather than poetically suggestive. "Pique" (512), a young lady near a summer-house drawing on her glove in some vexation at the non-arrival of her lover, is one of Mr. Leslie's slight but pleasant pieces of eighteenth-century conventionalism. The second contribution (526) by Mr. Woods, the new Associate (the first we have already noticed) represents with happy characterisation, great vivacity, and the gayest of colouring, an Italian itinerant fan-seller temptingly displaying his wares to a bevy of girls about a fountain. A large picture (533), by the rising artist, W. Christian Symons, of Margaret of Anjou, with her son, imploring the protection of the robber of Hexham, is vigorous in conception and execution, and a frank, powerful piece of colouring. With a little more refinement of thought and method the artist will do great things. Mr. Waller's picture of moss-troopers returning to their castle and their "Sweethearts and Wives"

(551)—one of the two foremost troopers fainting from a wound—seems somewhat forced or theatrical in its pathos; while the painting is not equal to that of the duel scene of last year. "The Death of Siward the Strong, Earl of Northumberland" (558), who commanded his servants to equip him in his complete war panoply in order that he should die "in harness" as a warrior, is immeasurably the best work Mr. Val Prinsep has exhibited. The composition is good, and the strong colour and execution seem to harmonise with the subject. In other minor and lighter themes, the too equal solidity of the painting and the ponderous treatment generally are misplaced.

GROSVENOR GALLERY EXHIBITION.

The exhibition at this gallery appears to be neither better nor worse than usual. Here, still less than at the Academy, is there any signal success to mark the year. A goodly array of names appears in the catalogue, but, in general, these names are appended to works of secondary importance. A few artists, however, including Messrs. Alma Tadema and Watts, have responded to Sir Coutts Lindsay's invitation rather more largely than they have contributed to Burlington House; while others, such as Professor Richmond and Mr. Holman Hunt, figure here who do not put in an appearance at all in Piccadilly. The school, popularly defined as aesthetic, and "greeny yellery," seems to be under a cloud: Mr. Burne Jones is by no means at his best; and his disciples are, metaphorically, nowhere.

Even Mr. Millais is unequal—as at the Academy. The group of the two "Children of Mrs. Barrett" (83), evinces well-sustained mastery, and the boy especially is very sweet; but in a half-length of Mrs. Whilby (68), the greyish purple background does not harmonise with the pale blue, the reverse of rich, of the dress, nor is the modelling of the features above challenge. Mr. Watts's full-length of the Prince of Wales (63) must, if we are to be candid, be pronounced a failure. The attitude has not the easy, genial naturalness, so unaffectedly combined with a bearing of due self-respect that characterises his Royal Highness, and the face is too pallid. The picture of "The Dove that returned not again" (124)—nestled in the fork of the dank, dead branches of a tree, overgrown with ivy and moss, that rises above the waters, had better, perhaps, not have been painted. There is a touch of invention in the drapery and jewels, caught on a lower branch, but the idea, in the main, seems like a weak after-thought compared with the imagination displayed in the previous picture of the dove that found no rest, flying over the great waste of the deluge that was broken only by the long lines of subsiding "swell" that told of a world's catastrophe. The portrait of Cardinal Manning is Mr. Watts's most worthy picture exhibited this year, but we miss the priestly asceticism in the expression so characteristic of the original. On Mr. Holl's portraits of Mr. J. J. Jenkins (7) and Mr. Pember (125) we need not dwell, as we shall have occasion to review the artist's more numerous portraits at the Academy. Mr. Herkomer has made a distinct advance in his portraits of Dr. Oakes (141), of Lorenz Herkomer (173), the painter's father, represented at a carpenter's bench, and who, we believe, is a skilful carver; and, best of all, of Mr. J. S. Forbes (177), the able railway magnate and picture collector. In these, as in those at Burlington House, the power of the effect and the force of the lifelike modelling are very striking; but in some instances the heads are surely colossal, and in all the characteristics appear to be exaggerated, or insisted on too demonstratively. Mr. Alma Tadema likewise appears as a portrait-painter—in a fine bust of "Mr. Barney as Marc Antony" (55), with suitable accessories, such as no painter knows better how to introduce; and in the not less excellent portrait of Herr H. Richter, the composer (59). In the artist's more familiar style are a figure of a Bacchante engaged in "A Torch Dance" (60); three exquisitely-painted female heads in profile, entitled "An Audience" (61); and "Early Affections" (54)—a young mother, with her child, whose affection is partly diverted to a doll, seated, overlooking a flowery parterre—a bit of well-imagined Roman domestic life, very brilliant in the effect of lighting. Of three or four small pictures by E. J. Gregory the most noteworthy is "A Rehearsal" (79) of private theatricals (as we see from the reflection in a convex mirror), at which a lady and gentleman are "assisting"—the former with an absorbed attention very truthfully expressed. Although, of course, very different in technique, the effect of the interior is almost as illusive as a Van Eyck. A single figure of "Claudio" (131), excellent in colour and modelling, is by another of our most rising outsiders—Mr. J. D. Linton.

In turning to Mr. Burne Jones's works, we have, as usual, to accept subjects drawn generally from classical myth or mediæval legend, and selected, it would seem, rather for their fanciful conceit than for the nobler meaning to be found underlying some ancient fables, and which might have suggestive relation to real life and human nature. Or it may be an allegorical representation of the artist's own, with emblems borrowed from, or at least conceived in the spirit of, the printers of *cassoni* in the fifteenth century, with all their misinformed *naiaseries*. And always the colouring, however beautiful and harmonious as arbitrarily decorative, has little reference to nature; while the same type of face and morbid sentiment recurs, whether male or female, and under all circumstances. To the first class belongs the artist's largest picture, "The Tree of Forgiveness" (144): Demophoon is seen rushing from the almond-tree into which the pitying gods had transformed his forsaken Phyllis; and although she, starting into life again (thus causing the first blossoming of the almond), clasps him with the old love, he turns from her in fright and apparent aversion—unaccountably so, seeing that the legend, as quoted even in the catalogue, represents him to have been consumed with sorrow at her loss. The nude muscular figure of Demophoon is the worst piece of drawing and modelling we have seen by the painter. Even more absurdly unsuitable in its physical impossibilities for pictorial representation is "Perseus and the Graia" (145). To the second class—a composition such as a mediæval painter would have turned out for a marriage chest—belongs "The Marriage of Peleus" (157), with the gods rising from the feast in confusion at the unbidden entry of Discord with her golden apple, "for the fairest." "The Mill" (175), with dancing figures, is altogether inexplicable as a production of the nineteenth century. Mr. Fairfax Murray, if to be classed with this school, is one of its best disciples: his "Pastoral" (116) is rich and Titianesque in colour. Mr. Whistler is also here, and some apology may be made for the analogy he claims to exist between his suggestions of colour and the "notes," "nocturnes," "harmonies," and "scherze" of music; but if music were never more distinct and complete in form, and its harmonies were no better than, for instance, those of the leaden "flesh colour and pink," numbered 48, it would hardly enthrall our senses.

"A King's Daughter" (65), by Mr. Heywood Hardy, is one of the best painted as well as most agreeable pictures here. The fair Princess, a gentle, graceful figure, is feeding a couple of shy gazelles; doves are at her feet, and

the pleasant group is relieved against spring greenery. Mr. P. R. Morris's "Passing the Bridge" (32) is a pretty rustic idyl, the suggestions in which, of humble joys and sorrows, accord with the peaceful evening hour; it is, moreover, happier in colour and firmer in execution than the fishing-port scene here called "The Sirens Three" (104), and than the artist's pictures at Burlington House. The leading incident is that of an old grandmother leaning on the shoulder of her soldier boy, who is playing his fife to her great content. We must reserve our remarks on the remaining pictures of mark in this gallery till next week. But we may fairly admit the claim, on its own independent merit, to respectful mention in this first notice of Princess Louise's "Portrait" (73) of a lady seated holding an open book—the first work in oils by her Royal Highness we have seen. If the handling has not the assured decision of the professional practitioner, it has a tasteful reserve that is rarer, while a refined sense of colour is apparent in the hues throughout, and the flowering azalea behind the head is quite harmoniously subordinated.

THE LATE MR. EMERSON.

The death of Longfellow has been soon followed by that of Emerson, who was, next to the poet, of all the American writers in this generation, one most highly valued by a large number of readers in this country. Ralph Waldo Emerson had probably as many disciples as Carlyle among the serious-minded English youth of thirty or forty years ago; and their early attachment to his teachings, with regard to "The Conduct of Life," was never so rudely checked and shaken, as in the case of Carlyle's disciples, by harsh and perverse tendencies of the Master, in after years, to the arbitrary exaltation of despotic or revolutionary violence, outraging the sentiments of equity and of human brotherhood. Emerson, so far from becoming a defender of slavery, an admirer of military conquest, and a supporter of aristocratic privilege, seemed to grow more of an earnest practical Reformer, philanthropist, and consistent moralist. He did not, like Carlyle, from an excessive admiration of historical figures and actions that appeal strongly to romantic imagination by their display of lawless force and vehement self-will, lose the purity and integrity of his first ideal of human virtue, and his faith in the Divine benevolence over all. Hence it was that the sympathy of an age which cherishes Liberal principles and humane dispositions, and which trusts to find them still hallowed by a true religion, was not estranged from the gentle and placid sage of Concord, as latterly it was, in a great measure, from the rugged Chelsea preacher of a less charitable creed.

Emerson had nearly reached the seventy-ninth year of his age; he had long ceased to add considerably to the sum of his well-known writings, which consist mainly of Essays and Lectures, ethical, critical, biographical, always didactic, and a few short poems, of rather mystic and sometimes enigmatic character. His life, in outward circumstance, was very uneventful, and may be narrated in a few lines.

Born May 25, 1803, at Boston, the son of a Unitarian Minister, he was educated at Harvard University, and was introduced to the same profession. Its greatest ornament, at that period, was Dr. Channing—William Ellery Channing—one of the purest and loftiest teachers in that school of religious doctrine, and one of the best English writers in the nineteenth century. Emerson became, in 1829, minister of a Unitarian meeting at Boston, but resigned that office in 1832. He visited Europe in the following year, and made the acquaintance of Carlyle. On his return to America, he declined to hold the position of a professional minister of Christianity, choosing instead that of lecturer upon social ethics and literary or biographical topics. His discourses of this class may be said to have been the staple of his life's work, being printed usually as "Essays," and not less eagerly read in England and Scotland than in the United States. "Nature," "Self-Reliance," "Compensation," "Spiritual Laws," "Love," "Friendship," "The Over-Soul," "Man the Reformer," "The Conservative," and "The Transcendentalist" were the most characteristic examples of his tone of thought and style of expression. It was a doctrine of idealism, akin to that broached in "Sartor Resartus," the outcome of Fichte's and other German philosophy, but cast in a mould of exquisite grace and refinement. "Emerson," it has been well said, "is the prophet and philosopher of young men;" he is also "the knight errant of the moral sentiment." The old man, the experienced, perhaps disappointed, man of the world, if he be a wise and good man, will never treat this generous kind of teaching with scorn.

In 1847, Emerson again came to England, and sojourned a few months at Manchester, with his friend, Mr. Alexander Ireland, lecturing there and elsewhere. He discoursed of "Representative Men," Plato, Shakspere, Goethe, Montaigne, and Swedenborg. On his departure, we should say, his mantle fell upon the late George Dawson of Birmingham, who became the secondary Emerson of this country. Having returned to his native Massachusetts, Emerson took up his abode in the quiet little country town of Concord, and there passed the remainder of his life. He was early left a widower, with a daughter and sons, one of whom is a physician at Boston. He lived in constant association with all those eminent scholars, humourists, and critics, men of Boston, or of the Harvard University—Longfellow, James Russell Lowell, Nathaniel Hawthorne, H. D. Thoreau, and the naturalist Agassiz—whose works are quite as familiar to us as they are to American readers, and quite as much prized in this country. Emerson's last visit to England was in 1873. We believe that his writings have also obtained much influence over the minds of thoughtful and earnest Frenchmen of the Republican party. They have a classical perfection of style which will ensure the favour of posterity, and some of his ideas will be best appreciated by a future generation.

Our Portrait of Mr. Emerson is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street.

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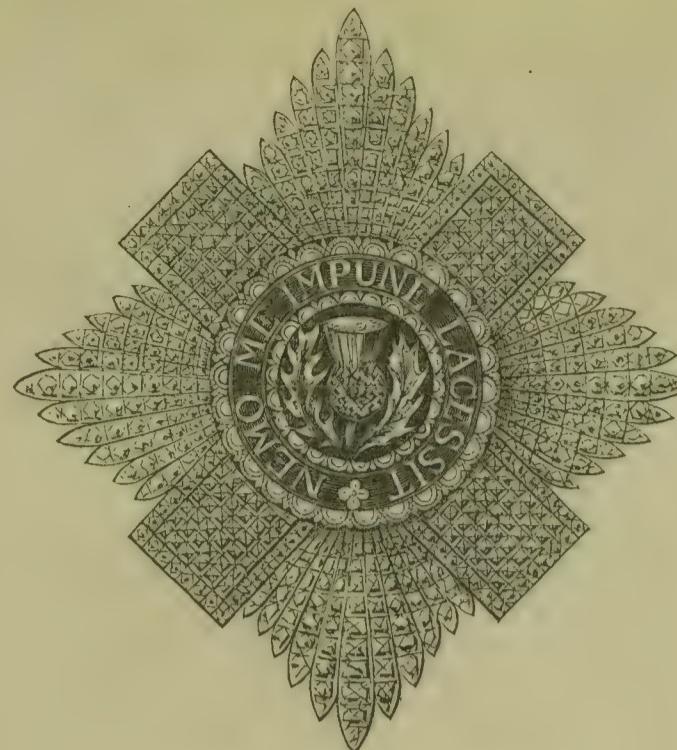
THE ROYAL WEDDING.

Some account of the Marriage of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, to Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont, was given in our last week's publication, to accompany the Portraits of their Royal Highnesses, which were engraved for the Extra Supplement. But the Marriage Ceremony took place on Thursday week, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor; and our Illustrations of the scenes which took place there were necessarily deferred to this week's Number of our Journal. The arrival of Princess Helen, on the Tuesday, with her parents, brother, and sister, who came to England by way of flushing and Queenborough, crossing the sea in the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, is also the subject of two Illustrations now presented to our readers. We present, moreover, a few Sketches of the departure of the newly-married Royal Pair from Windsor after the wedding, and of their arrival at Esher and Claremont, with the public demonstrations of rejoicing and well-wishing that greeted them in the neighbourhood of their future home.

The Royal yacht, which had been sent over to Flushing to convey the Prince and Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont, with their children, to the English shore, arrived at Queenborough, near Sheerness, before eight o'clock in the morning on Tuesday week. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, attended by Admiral the Hon. C. Elliot, went down from London to meet their Serene Highnesses on board the vessel. They landed at eleven o'clock. Princess Helen, her father and mother, her sister, Princess Elizabeth, her young brother, the Hereditary Prince Fritz, and her brother-in-law, the Hereditary Prince of Bentheim, composed the Waldeck family party. They were attended by Lord Torrington, one of the Queen's Lords in Waiting, and by several German Barons and Baronesses, and other members of the small Court of Waldeck. The Mayor, Town Clerk, and Corporation of Queenborough presented an address of welcome, to which Princess Helen replied in English, "Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—I beg to thank you for the kind reception you have given me on coming to my English home. I can assure you that I appreciate your good wishes, and you have my hearty thanks." Prince Christian said a few words to the same effect. Miss Filmer, daughter of the Mayor, presented a bouquet to the Princess. Many of the naval and military officers of the district, including Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, and Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, in command at Chatham, were among those assembled to meet the distinguished visitors. They travelled in a special saloon-train by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway to Clapham Junction, and thence by the London and South-Western Railway to Windsor, arriving there at half-past one o'clock. At the Windsor Station they were met by the Duke of Albany, with his brother, the Duke of Connaught; three of his sisters, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Princess Helena (Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein), and Princess Beatrice; with the Grand Duke of Hesse. The Mayor and Corporation of Windsor attended to pay their respects to Princess Helen and her family, and the town was gaily decorated. At the grand entrance of Windsor Castle, her Majesty the Queen, with one of her grandchildren, Princess Victoria of Hesse, received Princess Helen and her parents, and conducted these honoured guests to their apartments in the Lancaster Tower.

The wedding-day, Thursday week, favoured by fine weather, passed off most successfully, and drew to Windsor a numerous and distinguished company of visitors. The Ministers of State, the Foreign Ambassadors, and other invited guests of the Queen, went thither by a special train, arriving at eleven o'clock. There was a guard of honour at the Castle, formed of the Scots Guards, in the Quadrangle, with one of the 72nd Highlanders in the Castle Yard, and the 1st Berks Volunteers kept the road up the Castle Hill. In St. George's Chapel, the invited spectators of the marriage ceremony were received by the Hon. S. Ponsonby Fane, Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, and were shown to their seats in the Knights' stalls of the choir, and in the other pews and seats. The Lord Chancellor and Lady Selborne, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Earl and Countess Granville, Sir William and Lady Harcourt, Earl and Countess Spencer, the Marquis of Hartington, and other Cabinet Ministers, with ladies, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote, Sir R. A. Cross, and other members of the late Ministry, were among the first to appear there. The Ministers and ex-Ministers, as a rule, wore the crimson Windsor uniform, but Mr. Bright wore a plain suit of black velvet. Many of the nobility were in this company, and many officers of distinction in the military and naval services. The nave of the chapel, and the western entrance, were guarded by the Gentlemen-at-Arms, and the Yeomen of the Guard.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Oxford, and Worcester, with other clergy, took their places within the rails of the altar. At twelve o'clock there was a flourish of trumpets, and Sir George Elvey played a wedding march on the organ as the first procession from the castle entered and passed up the chapel. It consisted of the Royal Princes and Princesses, and others, who were not engaged in the separate processions of the Bride and Bridegroom. After the Heralds leading the way, and several of the high officials of the Queen's Household, came their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Teck, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Duke of Cambridge, with Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Queen of the Netherlands (the bride's sister), the Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont, the young Prince Frederick and Princess Elizabeth of Waldeck-Pyrmont. The Princess of Wales was accompanied by her three daughters. She wore a dress of pale blue brocade, embossed with flowers and trimmed with silver, a jupe of antique satin, with a cloud of fine Brussels lace, and a train of brocade, richly trimmed with silver and lace, which was borne by the Countess of Morton and Miss Knollys; her Royal Highness also wore a diamond necklace. Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales were dressed in pale-blue satin, trimmed in crepe lisso, and tied with broad sashes of



BADGE OF ORDER OF THE THISTLE,
GIFT OF SCOTTISH FRIENDS.

brocade. The Royal personages were conducted to the stools placed for them on the haut pas or dais in front of the altar; the floor there was carpeted with blue velvet, and the seats were covered with blue silk damask. The chair set for her Majesty was of crimson and gold, adorned with the badge of the Garter.

The Queen entered the chapel a few minutes afterwards. She was received by the Lord Steward (Earl Sydney), and the Lord Chamberlain (the Earl of Kenmare), with the Vice-Chamberlain (Lord Charles Bruce), the Treasurer of the Household (Earl of Breadalbane) and Comptroller of the Household (Lord Kensington), who conducted her Majesty and Princess Beatrice to their seats.

The Queen wore a dress and train of black satin, embroidered with black and white chenille and pearls, and a skirt and bodice trimmed with the same Honiton lace that she wore at her own marriage, with the same wedding veil of Honiton lace for her head-dress, surmounted by the Royal Crown in diamonds. Her Majesty also wore a necklace and earrings of large diamonds, the Koh-i-noor as a brooch, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, and the Orders of Victoria and Albert and the Star of India. Princess Beatrice was attired in a train and bodice of Pompadour satin trimmed with shaded roses, and a skirt of Argenton lace over salmon-coloured satin; her head-dress was of feathers, and a veil, with diamond bees; she wore the Orders of St. Catherine of Russia, the Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family. The young Princess Victoria of Hesse walked beside Princess Beatrice. The Queen's train was borne by the Groom of the Robes, Mr. H. D. Erskine of Cardross, assisted by two pages of honour; the train of Princess Beatrice, by Lady Churchill. Her Majesty was preceded by the great officers of her Court, above-named, with the Clerk Marshal, Lord Alfred Paget, Sir Albert Woods, Garter-King-at-Arms, the Keeper of the Privy Purse, General Sir H. Ponsonby, the Lord in Waiting, the Earl of Dalhousie, the Gentlemen Ushers, Groom in Waiting, and an Equerry. The Queen and Princesses were followed by the Mistress of the Robes (Duchess of Bedford), the Lady of the Bedchamber (Dowager Duchess of Roxburgh), and the Master of the Horse (Duke of Westminster), with two Maids of Honour and one Woman of the Bedchamber. The procession ended with the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard (Lord Monson), the Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms (Lord Carrington), the Master of the Buckhounds (Earl of Cork), the Master of the Queen's Household (Major-General Sir John Cowell), the Bearers of the Gold Stick (Lord Strathnairn) and of the Silver Stick (Colonel Burnaby), and the Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department; behind whom, as in the other processions, marched six Gentlemen-at-Arms and six Yeomen of the Guard.

The Bridegroom's procession then came in, ushered by the Chester and Lancaster Heralds; in which the Comptroller of the Duke of Albany's Household, Mr. R. H. Collins, and the Lord Steward, and the Comptroller and Treasurer of the

Queen's Household, led the way for his Royal Highness; who, being slightly lame from a recent accident, walked with a stick, and was supported on the right hand by the Prince of Wales, his brother, and on the left hand by his brother-in-law, the Grand Duke of Hesse, followed by the gentlemen in attendance on their Royal Highnesses. The Duke of Albany wore the uniform of a Colonel of an infantry regiment; the Prince of Wales was attired in a Field Marshal's uniform, with many Orders and decorations. The bridegroom, after bowing to the Queen, took his seat on the right hand; the other Prince stood beside him.

The Bride's procession, including the eight bridesmaids, unmarried daughters of Dukes, Marquises, and Earls, was the last to enter, having been formed close to a temporary pavilion erected in the side aisle, for the accommodation of the bridesmaids while kept waiting. Princess Helen walked between her father, the Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, and her brother-in-law, the King of the Netherlands, each holding one of her hands. Her bridal dress was entirely of rich white satin; the skirt had small openings, through which masses of orange-blossom and myrtle could be seen. It was trimmed with two rows of point d'Alençon lace, the corners of which merged in the long train, which was flaked with silver, embroidered with large bunches of silver fleur-de-lis, in relief, and bordered with white satin ruchings and point d'Alençon lace. The eight bridesmaids were Lady Mary Campbell, daughter of the Duke of Argyll; Lady Ermyntre Russell, daughter of the Duke of Bedford; Lady Alexandrina Vane-Tempest, daughter of the Marquis of Londonderry; Lady Blanche Butler, daughter of the late Marquis of Ormonde; Lady Anne Lindsay, daughter of the late Earl of Crawford and Balcarres; Lady Florence Anson, daughter of the Earl of Lichfield; Lady Theodore Yorke, daughter of the Earl of Hardwicke; and Lady Florence Bootle-Wilbraham, daughter of the Earl of Lathom. Their dresses were of thick white satin and moiré

Française; the jupes edged with small scallops, and ornamented with flourishes of pearly net, and with bouquets of primroses, violets, and white heather; the bodices were ornamented likewise with stomachers of pearls and net. Each lady had two rows of pearls round her neck, and shoes with pearl buckles, and carried a bouquet of the flowers above named, with a smaller bouquet on her breast.

When the bride had taken her place to the left hand, the bridesmaids standing behind her, supported by the Lord Chamberlain and the Vice-Chamberlain, the marriage service was read by the Archbishop of Canterbury, while the sunlight shone in through the gorgeous stained-glass windows, filling the Chapel with beautiful colour. The bride and bridegroom, side by side at the altar, made the due responses to the questions put to them; the bride was given away by her father, and the bridegroom put the wedding-ring on her finger; finally the Archbishop pronounced the benediction. The Duke of Albany led his wife to the Queen, who took her in her arms, and kissed her on both cheeks; her father and mother also kissed her. The combined procession was then formed, and walked down the Chapel; the organ playing Mendelssohn's Wedding March, and the newly-made husband bowing right and left to the company, in response to their salutations.

As the Royal party came out of St. George's Chapel, and re-entered their carriages, the Duke and Duchess of Albany, as well as the Queen, received from the people outside a cordial expression of joyful and respectful goodwill. They went into the Castle, and met again in the Green Drawing-room, where the register of the marriage was signed. The Queen then received all her invited guests, and déjeuner or luncheon was served, for the Royal personages in the Dining-room, and for the other guests in the Waterloo Gallery, where the Lord Steward proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom and that of the Queen. At eight o'clock in the evening her Majesty gave a state banquet in St. George's Hall to more than a hundred guests, herself sitting at table with them. The King and Queen of Holland, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and all the Royal family were present; and the appearance of the hall, with the whole collection of gold plate belonging to the Crown exhibited on the buffets and sideboards, was very magnificent.

The newly-married Royal pair had left Windsor at a quarter past four o'clock, in an open carriage drawn by four grey horses, with outriders and an escort of Life Guards. The Queen saw them off from the doors of the Castle, waving her handkerchief as they drove away; and there was a shower of rice and satin slippers thrown after them, "for luck," by the Princes and Princesses. The people of Windsor heartily cheered the Duke and Duchess of Albany as they passed through the town and into the Long Walk. At the Royal Tapestry Manufactory there was a triumphal arch; and Mr. Henry, the Director, held up a little child, a girl three years old, to give the Princess a bouquet. Similar compliments were offered to her Royal Highness at other places along the road. In the village of Esher, more elaborate festive preparations had been made.

There was a series of beautiful arches, formed of foliage and flowers, with a floral pavilion at the turning to Claremont; the whole tastefully designed by Mr. F. J. Williamson, sculptor, and constructed by Messrs. Garrod and Pratt, of Esher. The Duke and Duchess of Albany reached the village about six o'clock; and, in the floral pavilion, received an address of congratulation from the Rector, the Rev. S. L. Warren, and the Churchwardens of the parish. His Royal Highness, in thanking them, and all the ladies and gentlemen of Esher there assembled, said of himself and of the Duchess, "We both feel the greatest satisfaction in the thought that the first days of our married life will be spent at Esher, for it is here that we shall hope, for the future, to centre our local cares and interests. We congratulate ourselves on possessing Claremont as a residence, and we hopefully anticipate spending the greater portion of our days here."

Some of the Wedding Gifts presented to the Duke of Albany upon this pleasant occasion will be found represented among our minor illustrations. A number of Scottish noblemen and gentlemen, personal friends of his Royal Highness, gave him a star of enamel and diamonds, the badge of the Ancient National Order of the Thistle; also a handsome centrepiece for the table, a richly chased silver plateau, surmounted by a large and finely chased silver candelabrum with branches for ten lights, and sculptured at the base with a fine group of dogs and stag at bay. The



LEATHER CARD-BASKET, BY F. A. DEER, OF NEATH.



THE ROYAL WEDDING: THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.

members of the Christ Church College Society at Oxford University presented his Royal Highness with a pair of massive silver candelabra, weighing 445 oz., and elaborately chased. Both these and the Scottish gifts were supplied by Messrs. Frazer and Haws, silversmiths and jewellers, of Waterloo-place, Regent-street. The Freemasons of Oxfordshire presented to the Duke of Albany, their Provincial Grand Master, a silver casket, of Gothic design, partly gilt, and ornamented with a representation of the Grand Master's Collar and jewel, on the front panel, and, on the reverse side, with the arms of his Royal Highness; with his coronet at the top, and supporters at each corner. This casket, placed on a carved ebony stand, was manufactured by Messrs. Ortner and Houle, of St. James's-street. The Freemasons of Wiltshire presented him with a pair of silver beakers, sixteen inches high, richly chased, and decorated with flowers and pomegranates, the manufacture of Messrs. Lambert, of Coventry-street. The director and workpeople of the Royal Windsor Tapestry Manufactory, of which Prince Leopold is the patron, gave his Royal Highness a gilt arm-chair, covered with tapestry, which displays, at the back, the initials of the names Leopold and Helen, with supporting Cupids, a coronet above, and wreaths of flowers; on the seat is a view of Windsor Castle, worked in tapestry. The persons employed in the pianoforte manufactory of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons presented a grand instrument, of the oblique form, in a very handsome ebony case, decorated in Adams's style; this pianoforte has a compass of seven and half octaves, with a third pedal, to prolong the sound of the notes, and with other recently invented improvements. The ornamental leather card-basket, made by Mr. F. A. Deer, of Neath, Glamorganshire, saddler and harness-maker to the Prince of Wales, a tasteful artist who has obtained customers of the highest rank for his decorative leather-work, is shown among these Illustrations. One of considerable artistic merit is the plaque of oxydised silver, executed by M. Morel-Ladeuil, at Messrs. Elkington's, for Sir Albert Sassoon, who has presented it to the Duke of Albany. Its design is copied, in repoussé work, from a piece of Windsor tapestry, "The Merry Wives of Windsor," which gained the gold medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

Some of the Germans in London, natives of Waldeck or Pyrmont, have presented a handsome bracelet to the Duchess of Albany, their Princess Helen, with an address of congratulation upon her marriage.

The Royal Wedding Number, specially issued from the office of the *Illustrated London News* on Tuesday last, consists of two whole sheets, which contain a very complete series of Illustrations, with full and minute narrative or description, of all the proceedings and features of interest belonging to this happy event; portraits of the Bride and Bridegroom, and of the eight bridesmaids; also of the Bride's parents, brother, and sisters; views of her ancestral home, of Waldeck and Pyrmont, and the Palace of Arolsen; likewise of the places and scenes of Prince Leopold's residence in earlier years—Wykelham House, Oxford, and Boyton Manor, Wiltshire; and views of Claremont, the park and mansion, his present abode; followed by Illustrations of the Marriage Ceremony and of the attendant festivities, and of the jewellery and other bridal gifts to her Royal Highness. There is a Supplement, consisting of the Portraits of the Duke and Duchess of Albany, printed in colours.

OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS.

THE SPRING MIGRATION.

Spring! What tender emotions swell within us at the coming once more of Spring! Linked as it is with all that is fresh and pure, with budding leaves and the singing of birds, emblematic as it is of Love and immortal Hope, our hearts cleave to it as to no other season of the year. The flowers that have been lying so long buried in a sepulchre of their own withered leaves, again perfume the air of woodland, lane, and meadow, and, smiling upon us with strengthened loveliness, bid us in their own sweet language not to mourn despairingly for the human blossoms which have been gathered from our life's pathway. And closely linked with the flowers and the budding renaissance of Nature, is the singing of birds and the arrival in our midst of the truants who left us with the falling leaves of autumn. They have scented from afar the fresh verdure of our April woods and lanes. Something has told them, pretty things, that Spring is waiting for them, and, winging their way with dauntless energy through illimitable wastes of air, they have been arriving fast and thick ever since the beginning of the month of smiles and tears.

One of the earliest of the little aerial travellers to reach us is the sand-martin. Indeed, this little creature, the smallest of the swallow tribe, is not infrequently seen flitting about its old haunts before the winds of March have quite subsided. High river-banks, and sandpits that have large pools of water hard by, are the favourite localities of sand-martins; though we often see them in their sober garb of brown and white—back dark brown, under parts white—among the cliffs of the seashore. How interesting it is to watch a colony of them darting in and out from the hundreds of holes which pierce the sandbank, and how wonderful it seems to us that each of the dainty things, without a moment's hesitation, knows exactly the right hole to go into! Not long after the little sand-martin, comes the house-martin. This beautiful bird, whose glossy blue-black plumage on back and wings contrasts so brilliantly with the pure white of its under parts, on its arrival in England at once hastens to its old mud-built nest of the previous year; for martins, like the rest of the swallow family, pair for life, and evince the greatest attachment to the old home.

About the middle of April arrives the ever-welcome swallow. After its long journey from the distant South, it wings its course through the trackless air without chart or compass, not only to the country of its birth, but, like the martin, returns by a marvellous instinct to the very nesting-site of the previous season, which, as everyone knows, is in the roofs of barns and sheds, under the eaves of our dwellings, in chimneys, and the like. Violets and primroses may bloom, and hedgerows deck themselves in softest green; but not until the swallows have come do we feel that it is really Spring. How charming it is to watch them in their ceaseless evolutions in the air—now coursing over the corn-fields and springing meadows in their never-ending chase for insects, now skimming close to the herbage, now with rapid stroke of wing mounting the air, turning, twisting, darting, chasing each other in utter joyousness of heart, now swooping down upon the cool bosom of the river, dipping in the water, dashing the spray aside, but not for a moment ceasing in their flight, unless to hover kestrel-like above our heads, showing us for a moment the rich white-and-chestnut plumage of their under parts.

The last of the swallow tribe to reach our shores is the swift. Though the largest of the family, and the most rapid in its flight, it is rarely seen before the first week in May. It is often found in the company of swallows and martins, and delights in the cultivated districts, especially where there are some mouldering ruins of an abbey or castle, or where a cathedral or ancient church tower affords it a cranny wherein

to build its nest. Clad in a dull, sombre black, and utterly devoid of the brilliant tints which we find in the plumage of the swallow and the martin, the swift, nevertheless, owing to its graceful form and unrivalled power of wing, is one of the most interesting of our feathered friends. Its dusky crescent form, its piercing screams, its strong, lofty, whirling flight, always arrest our attention. Never alighting on the ground or trees, eating, drinking, and even collecting its building materials on the wing, it floats through the air the live-long day, darkness only, and the duties of a parent, calling it to its nest.

And in these sweet, fresh days of spring come back to us most of the warblers that deserted us in October, the males making their appearance first, as a rule, in small parties of from two to half a dozen and more—a few, like the nightingale, singly, one by one. We do not hear much of their song until the arrival of their little mates; but early in the merry month of May, we are almost sure to hear, in the fresh green lanes and in our gardens, the quick and hurried notes of the whitethroat, the commonest, perhaps, of this charming family—the sweet song of the shy, unobtrusive garden-warbler—the soft, rich notes of the willow-warbler, whose delicate appearance and graceful motions, together with his plaintive trills and trustfulness, make him one of our special favourites—and other tender strains, which, however, belong rather to the woodlands than to our shrubberies and lanes.

In woods, copses, dells, and all the greenwood shades, one of the earliest to arrive is the pretty willow-warbler, already mentioned. We have not space to allude to all the sweet truants who now return to their sylvan haunts; but among those who are hurrying over to their nuptial bower we must not forget the nightingale, which already in many a rural solitude is running over the modulations of his matchless song "with fast thick warble."

As he were fearful that an April night
Would be too short for him to utter forth
His love-chant, and disburden his full soul
Of all its music!

And in many a wood and grove, in thicket, brake, and lane, and even in our shrubberies, we hear, sooner than Philomela's, the delightful song of the blackcap, second only to the nightingale's itself in its richness of tone and varied cadences. And, among other sylvan singers, we may now, or very soon shall, hear the tree-pipit, the chiff-chaff, and the grasshopper, wood, and sedge-warblers—the sedge-warbler being found most frequently in marshy places, and in the dense underwood which skirts the banks of pools and streams.

Early in April we see once more, in our orchards and gardens, and in copses and larger woods, the merry, restless redstart—a bird which, like the redbreast, to whom he is closely related, comes often very near our dwellings; "fire-tail" they call him in the country, because his warm-hued caudal appendage, which he is constantly jerking about as he flits to and fro, glitters in the sunlight like a dull streak of fire. Two other birds of the redbreast kind now returning to us are the wheatear, whose favourite haunts are in the heathy moors, and the shy little whinchat, which delights to hover about the outskirts of the moorland, in the coverts of gorse or "whin" which there abound. Another of the wanderers, now back again in the upland wilds, is the ring ouzel, a bird readily distinguished by his black plumage and white cravat—a bird, by-the-way, very unlike the little wheatear and whinchat—for he belongs to the thrush family, the only one, however, of the thrushes delighting in "wildest wastes sae black and bare." The ring-ouzels arrive here generally in the first week of April, sometimes in flocks of several hundred individuals; but, their long journey over, they soon separate and retire, each with his chosen mate, to their solitary haunts.

Many other interesting little aerial voyagers there are of whom we would fain say a word or two; but we have not space. And such birds as the landrail, great plover, and summer snipe, we must leave out of our category altogether, as well as the rarer visitors, such as the turtle-dove, and the beautiful golden oriole. But one bird there is, more eagerly looked for perhaps than any other of all the wanderers now returning to our seagirt shores, which we cannot dismiss thus summarily. When an April shower is over, and the sun, emerging from behind a cloud, makes the green earth so gladsome that every little bird essays to sing—who is there, on such a morning, but stops every now and then to listen whether or not he hears the cuckoo's mellow shout? That double call of his may be monotonous, yet are the notes wonderfully full and soft, and, when heard for the first time in the season, surely it is only the heart of a churl that does not leap with joy. The cuckoo arrives about the same time as the swallow; but how different are the emotions called forth by the coming of these two harbingers of summer! It is the beautiful form of the one, and his graceful flight, which charms us: but the other, how very rarely we get a glimpse of him!—it is his voice, and not the bird himself, we are waiting for—

O cuckoo! shall I call thee bird,
Or but a wandering voice?

Though there is probably no bird a greater favourite, no bird has been more abused. He has been accused of joining the rapacious hawks, indeed of becoming himself a hawk, and of sucking little birds' eggs to give tone to his voice; his mate is said to be utterly destitute of maternal affection, and her young ones have been charged, not only with turning out of nest and home their foster-brothers and sisters, but, when fledged and as big or bigger than the small creatures who have reared them with wonderful love and patience, of devouring their little foster-mothers! With the exception, however, of a decided propensity the young cuckoo has of turning out of the nest its foster-brothers and sisters, the charges are nearly all false; and as to the female cuckoo laying her eggs in smaller birds' nests, it is probably not because she lacks the maternal instinct, so powerful in all the rest of the feathered race, but from anatomical deficiencies. However, let them say what they will of this mysterious bird, it is a special favourite, and is, and ever will be, the darling of the Spring.

The cuckoo's arrival is regularly preceded, some few days, by that of the wryneck, which elegant though plainly plumaged bird appears to be a link between the woodpeckers and the cuckoos. Rarely flying far at a time, and flitting somewhat awkwardly as it does from tree to tree and bush to bush, it seems marvellous how it accomplishes its long flight from Africa; the same, however, might be said of several other migratory birds. It is unsocial and solitary in its habits, though by no means a shy bird. Besides its name of wryneck, which it derives from a habit it has of constantly twisting about its head and neck, it is known in our southern and eastern counties as the "cuckoo's mate" and "cuckoo's messenger;" for just as the cuckoo is one of our harbingers of summer, so the wryneck heralds the arrival of the cuckoo himself.

W. OAK RIMND.

The supply of American and Canadian food last week reached a total of 1079 cattle, 900 sheep, 7889 quarters of beef, and 2666 carcasses of mutton. Compared with the past months, they show a large increase in live stock and fresh meat.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

HISTORY OF CUSTOMS AND BELIEFS.

Dr. E. B. Tylor, F.R.S., gave his second lecture on Tuesday, April 25. He first commented on the origin of our week, composed of seven days, noticing its relation to the lunar months, and referring to Babylonian records in which mention is made of a seventh-day rest, on which work was forbidden to be done, adding that the Babylonian calendar and astronomy were gradually transmitted to Greece and thence throughout the civilised world. The Buddhists also fixed their worship-days by the four changes of the moon. Dr. Tylor next considered the origin of names of the days of the week, and alluded to the universality of the seventh day being set apart as sacred. He then discussed at some length the origin of the Latin and French names of the days of the week, and expressed his opinion that they were derived from the names of the sun, moon, and planets, according to the arrangement termed "cycling" by the astrologers. They named each day from that one of the seven planets which ruled its first hour, and thence presided over the whole day. Thus if Saturn ruled the first hour of Saturday, the first hour of the second day would fall to the sun, thence named Sunday; and so on. The planet names of the week days are found in India, &c. Dr. Tylor next traced the history of the doctrine of the four elements, which the Greeks identified with the four regular solids; and the fifth element, or quintessence, the universal ether, they represented by the dodecahedron. In Asia the elements are still reckoned as four or five. The use of the Signs of the Zodiac for the measurement of time in the far East, in ancient and modern times, was also described. Hence originated, also, the division into months and years. This system existed in Mexico before the Spanish Conquest; and the Hindoo notion of the destruction of the world by the four elements was also found in picture-writing of Mexico, thus demonstrating its early connection with the East.

PROPERTIES OF THE METALS.

Professor Dewar, in his second lecture, given on Thursday, April 27, resumed his illustrations of the amount of energy, both thermal and mechanical, evolved in the formation of metallic salts, especially shown by means of nitric acid. He then explained and illustrated the method of testing the cohesion and ductility of various metals—viz., zinc, copper, and iron—showing the change of shape of bars when subjected to degrees of pressure, varying from one ton to twenty-eight tons per square inch. Alloys were shown to behave differently to simple metals. The great oxidisability of some metals was demonstrated by lead and iron in a finely-divided state taking fire and burning when dropped into the air. The valuable application of carbonic oxide, the gas which burns with a pale blue lambent flame on the surface of a coal fire when the other gas has been consumed, was explained, and its uses in Siemens's regenerator furnaces. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to explanations of the principles involved in various processes connected with the reduction of metals from their ores, and the methods of testing the ores, to ascertain the presence of the metals in them. Among these tests sulphured hydrogen and borax were specially mentioned.

SOME DANGEROUS PROPERTIES OF DUSTS.

Mr. F. A. Abel, C.B., F.R.S., gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, April 28. He began by referring to the fact that finely divided combustible and inflammable materials, when mixed with air or some gases, rapidly ignite and cause explosions, varying in violence according to circumstances. Many fires, in such works as cotton-mills and flour-mills, have been ascribed to this cause, in accordance especially with the results of the investigations of Messrs. Rankine and Macadam, in regard to the destruction of the Tradeston flour-mills at Glasgow in 1878. In the valuable report of Messrs. Faraday and Lyell on the Haswell colliery explosion, in 1844, it is said that fire-damp is not the only fuel of these fires, but that coal-dust, swept by the rush of wind and flame from the floor, roofs, and walls of the works, suddenly takes fire and burns, if there be enough oxygen in the air to support its combustion. These views were repeated as new by M. Du Souich, in 1855, and others; but till recently were almost generally ignored. The Royal Commission to inquire into the causes and remedies for explosions was appointed in February, 1879; and the evidence given was rather against the idea of the power of coal-dust as an aggravating agent; but recently the investigations of Mr. Galloway and others respecting the Penygraig and Seaham disasters have shown that very minute portions of fire-damp are needed to create an explosion with coal-dust. Mr. Abel described and illustrated some of the experiments recently made by himself at the request of the Home Secretary, the results of which were generally, but not wholly, in accord with those of Mr. Galloway. Finally, he commented on various methods invented for getting coal more safely, including those of Dr. Macnab, Messrs. Smith and Moore, and his own proposal for the use of detonating agents. The discourse was illustrated by numerous experiments.

HISTORY OF THE SCIENCE OF POLITICS.

Mr. Frederick Pollock, M.A., LL.D., began his second lecture, given on Saturday last, April 29, by stating that the conditions of political philosophy were wanting after the destruction of the Roman Empire, and that the Middle Ages were essentially unpolitical, the one question being the controversy between the Emperor and the Pope; this came to its height in the reign of Frederick II., who nearly succeeded in obtaining both spiritual and temporal supremacy, and, in consequence, has been reprobated by the Church. The literary controversy of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries ended in a reaction to Platonic from Aristotelian principles, and the assumption of unlimited monarchy. Dante's idea of a universal monarch, in the person of a glorified Holy Roman Emperor, was commented on at some length. It was then shown that mediaevalism has no theory of a State, but only rudiments. Marsilio of Padua returns to Aristotelian principles. Machiavelli begins the modern study of polities, but he has no systematic theory; he treats of statecraft, not of the science of the State. Bodin's great work, "De Republica," published in 1576, developed by Hobbes in his "Leviathan, or the Matter, Forme, and Power of a Commonwealth," published in 1651, founded the modern theory of sovereignty—a power which is the source of law and above law, necessary to an independent State—which Parliament is in this country now, but which was not possible before the sixteenth century. Bodin leaned towards absolutism, regulated by morality. After remarks on Fortescue's works, More's "Utopia," and Sir Thomas Smith's "English Commonwealth," Mr. Pollock concluded with an analysis of Hobbes' "Leviathan," with many interesting details. Hobbes made the English king sovereign in fear of anarchy and a so-called mixed government. Reaction from this took place in the eighteenth century.

The Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London will hold a meeting next week for the purpose of receiving tenders for the experimental lighting by means of electricity for one year of the whole of the principal thoroughfares in the City to which the electric light has not yet been extended.

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THE GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1870.

THE DIPLOMA OF EXTRAORDINARY MERIT, Netherlands International Exhibition, 1869.

THE MEDAL OF HONOUR, Paris, 1867.

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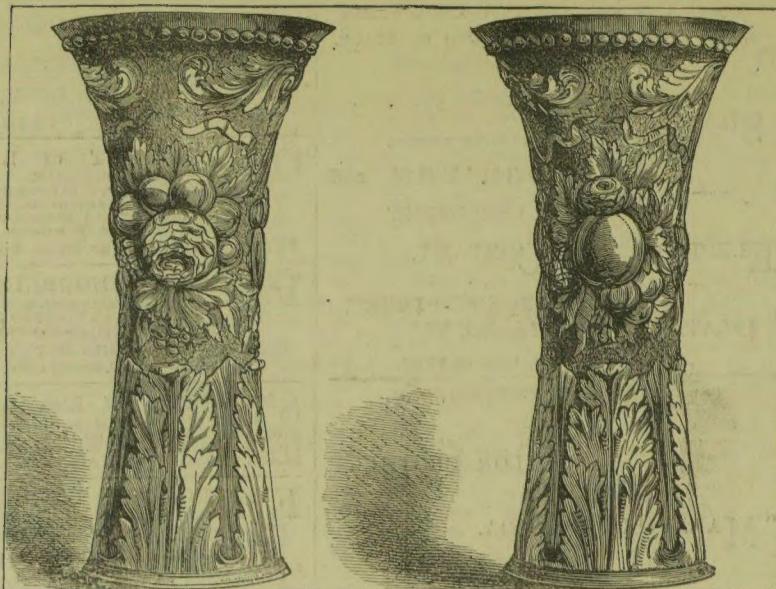
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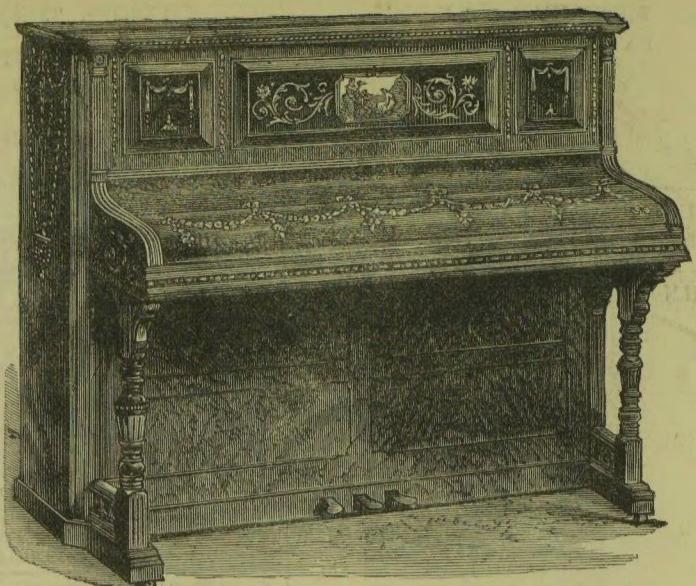
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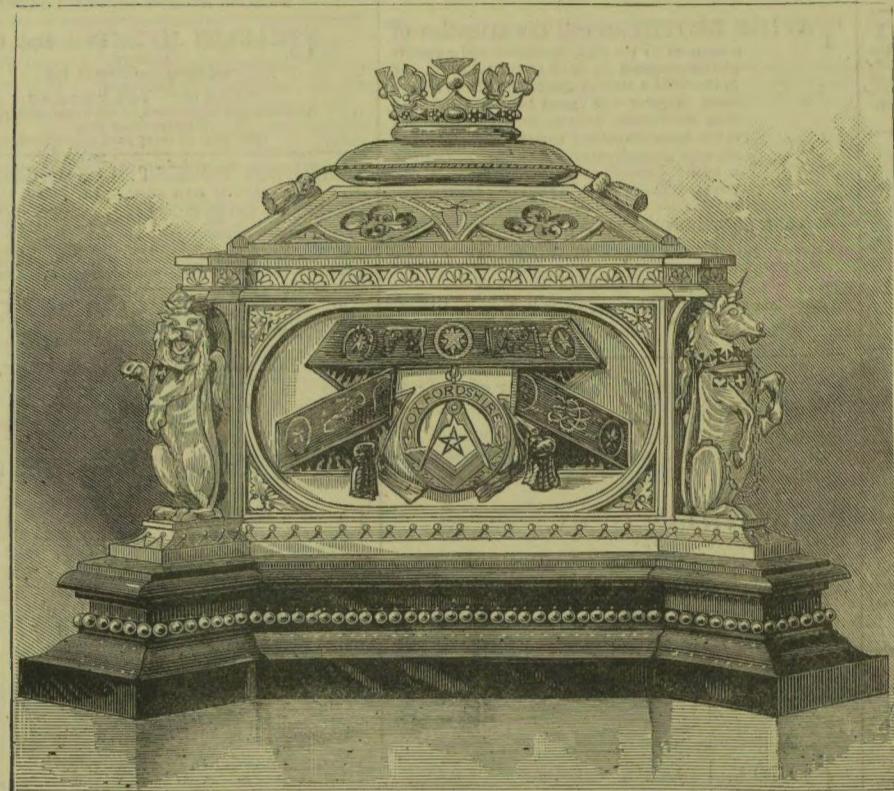
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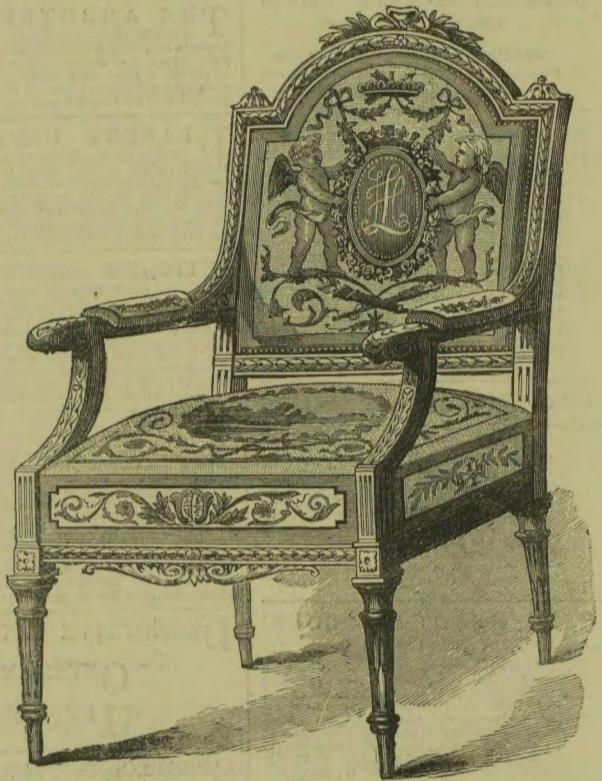
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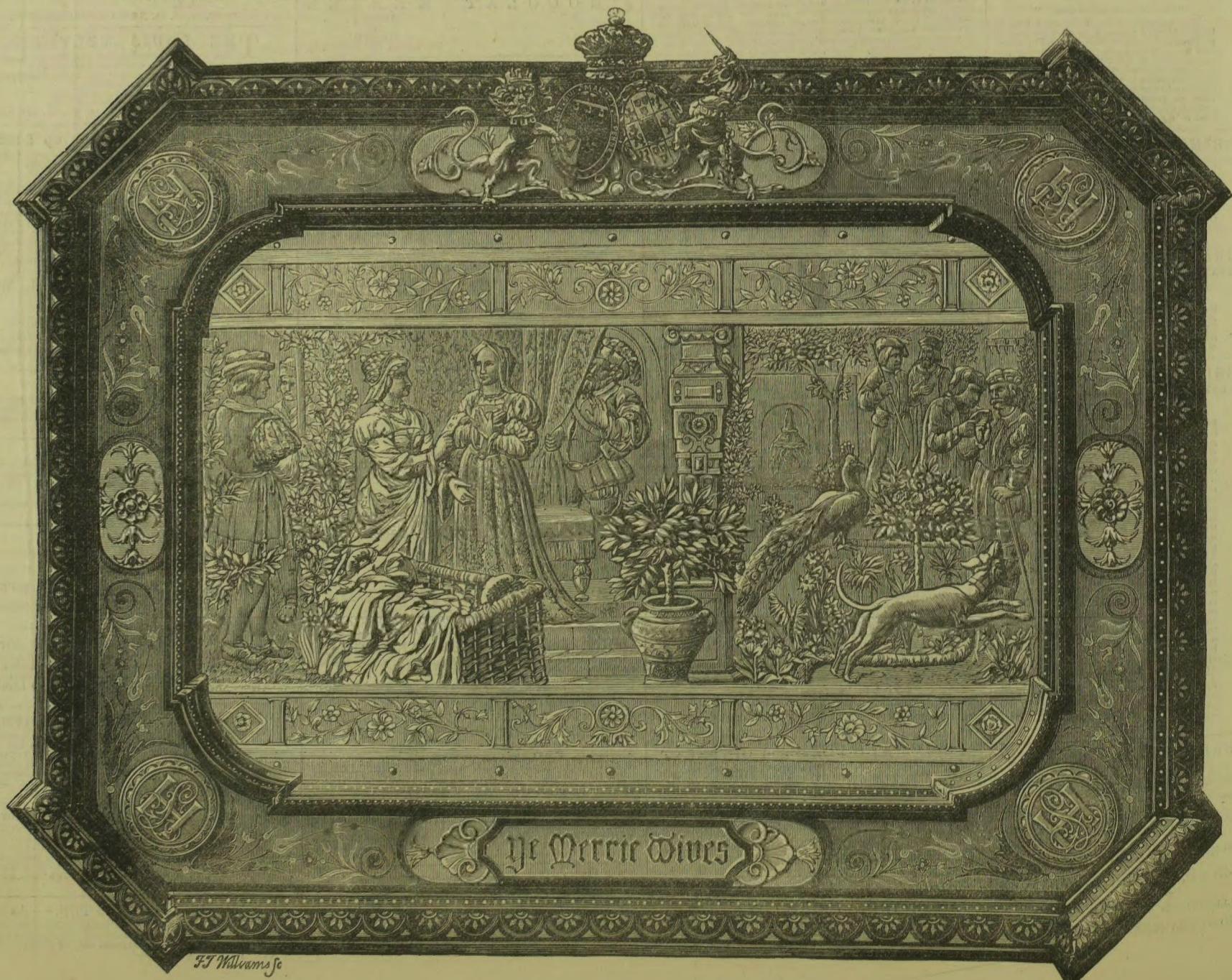
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EPPING FOREST.

One of the finest recreation grounds in Europe, and, perhaps, the largest and most beautiful breathing space possessed by any city in the world—for Epping Forest must be reckoned amongst the open spaces especially appertaining to our English metropolis—is, this day, to be dedicated, by our gracious Queen, to the use and enjoyment of her subjects for all time. Her Majesty has doubtless not forgotten the magnificent demonstration of loyalty and devotion which was made on the occasion, in April, 1873, of her visit to Victoria Park—a special visit made in direct response to an invitation from the Parks Preservation Society, an association which, under the active leadership of Mr. F. G. Heath, had, just before, secured the enlargement of the oasis of the poor East Londoner. After nine years the Queen again goes to visit an open space preserved—though only as the result of almost incredible efforts—for the recreation and enjoyment of the poorer section of her people; and the visit to Epping Forest—like the visit to Victoria Park—is not only made in response to an invitation from an association (the Epping Forest Fund Committee), which has signalised itself by its labours for the public good; but is, moreover, a graceful recognition, in itself, of the value of those labours.

The month of spring flowers is surely the fitting season for our gracious Sovereign to pay this promised visit—the month that comes to us

In nature's greenest livery dress,

with golden bloom spread by the "commonest" plants upon bordering meadow, wayside strip, and forest glade, and with an atmosphere impregnated with the indefinable sweeteness that characterises our vernal blossoms. Welcome, then, thrice welcome, will our Royal Lady be to a forest which, anciently the King's hunting-ground, the free possession of *the people*, will henceforth be Royal in a new sense by reason of its dedication to them by her Majesty. Nature too, which welcomes all, will welcome the illustrious visitor of to-day; the budding leaves of oak and beech will, at this season, show with greater beauty against the sturdy forms which they only half cover; the delightful early green of the hawthorn and hornbeam will be at their freshest, whilst the sweet fragrance of the "May" will add to the charm of its verdancy. Hyacinth and gorse, cinquefoil and buttercup, will lend purple and gold to the landscape; late primroses may linger in the hollows of some dingle, and even if the last anemone has drooped its fair head beneath the clustering underwood where it loves to hide and "blush unseen," the sweet little daisy is sure to crowd every available space of greensward.

With such brevity as the limits of our space enjoin, we purpose, on this auspicious occasion, to give briefly a history of the struggle, which has so happily terminated, for the preservation of Epping Forest, as well as some description, with accompaniment of illustrations, of the beautiful woods and glades which together make up one of the finest pleasure-grounds possessed by the toiling population of this country.

At a time when London was a half rural city, and miles of fields and hedges stretched where now there is almost unbroken continuity of streets, few people gave a thought to the probable needs of a future pent-up population, or dreamt that a time would come when every acre of available open space would be incalculably precious to citizens half stifled by the close surroundings of monotonous bricks and mortar. Then the great Essex forest existed in almost its ancient splendour; no greedy lords of manors preyed upon the public domain, and the disfigurement of inclosure was scarcely known throughout the broad expanse of the rolling greenwood. The rapacity of the "land robber" was destined to be the feature of a later age. London began to push out from its ancient limits, and the rapid development of the great commercial city gave increased incentive to the desire for illegal appropriation of land which would be certain to rapidly increase in value as the population became denser, and City suburbs were absorbed into the City itself.

The progress of illegal inclosure in Epping Forest is shown in a statement published by the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry appointed in 1871. More of the forest was inclosed, for instance, between the years 1851 and 1871 than during the whole of the preceding period of 250 years. This is proved by the following report of the Commissioners, who ascertained "that before the year 1600 but six acres of the forest had been inclosed; that between the year 1600 and the year 1700 but four acres had been inclosed; that between the year 1700 and the year 1800 but seventy acres had been inclosed; and that up to about the year 1851 barely 600 acres had been inclosed; but that since that date over 3600 acres have been inclosed." In 1851 only 7000 acres remained of the once extensive Epping Forest—itself but a remnant of the Royal Forest of Waltham, a domain of woodland that existed at least prior to the Norman Conquest; for when William of Normandy applied the forest laws to that tract of country which we moderns still call the "new" forest, it is probable that the forest of Waltham then had a "history." By a perambulation of its boundaries, made in the reign of Charles I., it was ascertained to include 60,000 acres, of which 17,000 belonged to Hainault and 43,000 to Epping. But the "waste" lands of Epping Forest amounted to rather less than 8000 acres; and it is this waste or open portion that has formed the subject of the contest for popular rights against manorial might during the period from 1871 to 1878, when the great Epping Forest Act—which represented the success of the struggle for the public—was passed.

It is quite clear that—as more than half of the quantity of land remaining open in 1851 had been illegally inclosed by the year 1871, and the process of filching was going on with astonishing rapidity when the forest defenders stepped in to prevent further robbery—there would not, in all probability, at this day, had no counter-action been taken, be a single acre left for the public. But the encroaching lords of manors in the year 1871 had to encounter two formidable oppositions—the one, the Epping Forest Fund Committee, which began a vigorous movement, inaugurated by a great public meeting on Wanstead-flats; and the other, the Commissioners of Sewers for the City of London, who commenced the famous Chancery suit against the inclosers and spoliators of the forest lands. Parliament, too, in the same year, appointed the Commission of Inquiry, whose report has already been referred to. The decree of the Court of Chancery in the well-known Corporation suit was pronounced in November, 1874, when the Master of the Rolls gave judgment against the inclosers, who, he remarked, had "taken other people's property without their consent, and had appropriated it to their own use." He added that the defendants, at least as regarded the bulk of them, had "been parties to a litigation" in which they had endeavoured "to support their title by a vast bulk of false evidence."

The result of the protracted litigation, maintained with the most commendable public spirit by the Corporation of London, and of the heroic struggle carried on for years by such volunteer defenders as Mr. Francis George Heath, Mr. Frederick Young, and Mr. William George Smith, who in the press and in public meetings have persistently and with indomitable energy aided the good cause—the result, we say, of the long

contest for this noble metropolitan holiday resort is, that the 3000 acres to which Epping Forest had shrunk by the year 1851 have now been nearly doubled; and her Majesty the Queen, whose gracious presence to-day is a fitting recognition of the vast amount of labour and money which have been spent in this noble work, will look upon an expanse of pleasure-ground whose value is greater than untold gold to the teeming millions of the greatest and most densely-populated city in the world.

So much for the history of this beautiful forest. Let us now briefly glance at its scenery and associations. Though it cannot, as a whole, compare with the great hunting ground of the Norman kings, where scenery can be found which is magnificent in its almost primeval grandeur, and forms of oak and beech abound in the plenitude of sylvan splendour, our metropolitan forest possesses a loveliness that few people who have not penetrated to its innermost recesses can fully realise. If a map of the Epping Forest district be taken in hand, with the public lands—whether wood or glade or open scrub—coloured green, it will give an appearance, as the eye scans its extent and follows its boundary lines northwards from Wanstead, as of a somewhat attenuated stretch of woodland. At no part, indeed, is the forest, as now preserved, quite two miles in breadth, and it is much less broad in many parts; but, wide or narrow, it extends southwards from the half town, half village of Epping for a dozen miles, opening up many a view of fine old trees and many a glade, hollow, and dingle of great beauty; whilst Epping-plain and Thornwood-common, northwards of the little town which has given its name to the forest, are also open wastes to which the public have free access.

The "happy thought" of a great lover of Epping Forest, a stout pedestrian, and the discoverer of one of its ancient camps—Mr. B. H. Cowper—has led to the formation, by the Conservators, of a green ride, which, by utilising existing bridle paths, and by bringing these forest tracks into continuity, will enable those who follow its course to see all that is best worth seeing throughout its extent from south to north. We can, perhaps, in no better way get an easy, yet comprehensive, glimpse of this beautiful recreation ground than by following, accompanied by our readers, the sylvan windings of this "green ride," resting awhile here and there to cursorily note what interesting associations may be suggested on our way.

A genial May morning is a fitting time for a forest ramble, with the air luxuriously soft—a gentle breeze stirring the fresh young foliage—with bright sunshine giving diamond light to the dew-drops which lie lightly upon the grass, and producing in the pedestrian the exhilaration and that delicious sense of joyousness which the brain-worker, perhaps, especially feels in its depth and fulness. The train has taken us to Forest Gate, and going thence, forest-wards, we pass through an avenue of chestnuts, whose great buds have long since burst from their marvellous envelopes into the huge green leaves which look so singularly refreshing in their verdant largeness. We now pass across Wanstead Flats, where the ever graceful bracken keeps company with heather, and even the "scrub" of this level space has interest for the observant naturalist. The straggling parish of Walthamstow lies away to our left. Across to the right is Wanstead, and on the same side of our route, outside the forestal limits within which we shall presently pass, are Snaresbrook and Woodford.

We are nearing the lime-tree avenue—well worth a long journey by rail or on foot to see—of the famous and beautiful Bush Wood. No suburban Londoner need be told of the glory of the lime when in the golden green splendour of its early spring dress; and even the poorest city Arab, who can never get out of the great brick-and-mortar wilderness, knows how lovely is this delightful tree in joyous May. Very different, however, is the clipped and mangled lime of the suburban garden from the glorious form of this tree in its wild freedom.

But we must hasten our steps, not forgetting, however, that outside the fine lime avenue of Bush Wood are glades with scattered beech and oak and birch and poplar, and those delightful "clumps" which are the especial feature of open forest, and here include stunted hawthorn and bramble, holly and hornbeam. Our path leads us into a dingle, where forest pools are surrounded by a wild fringe of bracken and bramble, poplars and oaks, and brings us anon into Gilbert's Glade. From this point, through the manor of Higham Hills, passing Hale End, away to our left, and thence onward to Chingford by way of Sale Wood, Chingford Hatch, and Chingford Drift, our route will lie through narrow strips of undulating forest, with oak and birch, beech, hornbeam, and wild clumps of scrub and underwood scattered upon the successive glades.

"Elizabeth's Lodge" is the most interesting historical relic of Chingford—overshadowed though it is, so to speak, by the "Royal Forest Hotel." The lodge—whose humble occupier used to offer the simple refreshment now obliterated by the sumptuous fare of the modern hotel—is but a remnant of the forest dwelling which served as a hunting-box for good Queen Bess. It is said that the Maiden Queen used often to come there; and she it was—so at least tradition has it—who gave to the poor dwellers in the surrounding forestal manors the right to cut wood for winter use.

Very curious and interesting was the condition attached to the right conferred by Elizabeth upon the poor of her Royal forest. No tree was to be cut down, and no branches or twigs were to be taken at less than seven feet from the ground. But in each manor the maintenance of the privilege of "top-lopping" was to be annually established in the following extraordinary way. The axes of the loppers were to be struck into the trees exactly at midnight of the 11th of November. From that time the privilege might be continued until the 23rd of the following March. It was then to cease, and could only be renewed in the following November by the punctual recommencement of the practice of top-lopping at midnight of the 11th of that month. The right would be lost by the smallest delay, even of a few minutes, or the failure to perform the stipulated act from any cause whatever. The privilege was given to the poor inhabitants of the manors of Loughton, Theydon Bois, Waltham, and Epping, and naturally enough became a source of annoyance to the lords of those manors, who employed various artifices to prevent the exercise of the essential conditions. In one case the ruse of inviting all the poor to a great feast on November the 11th was tried, in the hope that the pleasures of the "flowing bowl" would induce forgetfulness of the annual duty. In the Manor of Waltham the privilege was lost in that way. In Epping the Lord of the Manor himself offered not only to cut the wood in the stipulated manner, but also to have it carted to the cottages of the poor entitled to it. The offer was gladly accepted, and for a time the wood was punctually cut and delivered. But before very long the manorial magnate ceased cutting, and forbade any of the inhabitants to do so, and they thus lost the privilege. In the Manor of Theydon Bois the custom of top-lopping gradually fell into desuetude, owing chiefly to the timidity of the inhabitants; but in Loughton Manor it had continued until extinguished by compensation under the provisions of the Epping Forest Act of 1878.

The ground is high at Queen Elizabeth's Lodge, and commands a forest view of great beauty. Stately oaks, too, are scattered upon noble glades; and the Great Hawk Wood,

which we pass; Fairmead Bottom, into which we shall presently descend; and Little and Great Monkwoods beyond, include in their leafy recesses loveliness exceeded by few sylvan spots in our beautiful island.

When we have passed in our forest ramble the woods of Theydon Bois, away to our right, we shall skirt the picturesque and historically interesting Ambresbury Banks, the supposed scene of Boadicea's camp. Here it was that she is believed to have harangued her brave followers after she had—in revenge for the cruelty and indignity to which she and her daughters had been subjected by the Roman procurator—burnt the Roman colonies of London and Verulam and destroyed seventy thousand of the invading foe. In what is now the inclosure of Warlies Park the spot, marked by an obelisk, is pointed out where the Warrior Queen destroyed her own life after her defeat by Suetonius Paulinus.

The forest now narrows towards Epping town, and its continuity will soon be broken by the open country. Of the town of Epping it may be said that, though it has given name and fame to a large district, it is itself a quiet, unpretending, out-of-the-way little place. Indeed, it is seen by very few visitors to the forest—notwithstanding that it is easily accessible by railway from London—and its long, broad main street gives it a sleepy air. The total population of the Epping Union is over 20,000, but the inhabitants of the town are little more than a tenth of that number. It possesses, however, the usual marks which distinguish a town from a village—namely, a townhall (built in 1863, at a cost of £1700, and large enough to hold 500 persons), schools, gasworks, a bank, an Inland Revenue office, a literary institution (established in 1849), and an abundant supply of churches and chapels.

But we must retrace our steps to High Beech, which, lying away to the left of the path we have been following, includes some of the most wild and lovely parts of the whole forest—some of its noblest trees, unspoilt by the lopping woodman, and some of its finest glades, uninjured by the depredations of the unauthorised incloser. It is here, scarcely half an hour's walk from the Loughton railway station, but nearly twice the distance from the station at Chingford, that the Queen this day performs the gracious ceremonial act of dedicating the Forest of Epping to public enjoyment. A spacious amphitheatre, with seats to accommodate 2500 persons, in view of the Royal Pavilion, has been erected at High Beech. The Lord Mayor and Corporation of London will be present to receive her Majesty, and to acknowledge her kindness upon this occasion.

Touching but lightly upon even the chief points of interest in Epping Forest, we cannot, in our necessarily restricted space, do justice to the whole. But if we have induced our readers to explore for themselves what we have left unmentioned, our object will be attained. No pen can adequately describe the delight of the true lover of nature when penetrating into the innermost recesses of a forest on some genial day of spring or summer. The delicious sense of repose—so refreshing to the toil-worn man—the sweet exhalations from growing things; the music of the birds seeming as it were to make audible the otherwise pervading stillness and calm; the charm of colour from clustering blossoms (the eye, though gently stimulated by red and purple and orange, being reposed as it takes in the wealth of green); and the indescribable pleasure which comes to the mind by the feeling that such enjoyment is amongst the purest of all earthly delights.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"A Treatise on Modern Instrumentation and Orchestration," by Hector Berlioz (Novello, Ewer, and Co.). This is an English translation—carefully made by Mrs. Mary Cowden Clarke—of the great work, by the celebrated French composer and critic, on an art of which he was such a consummate master. Many of his compositions owe much of their effect to the brilliant combinations and varieties of the orchestral score, in which respect Liszt and Wagner, and even Gounod, have been largely influenced by Berlioz, whose treatise is a valuable book of instruction, copious and comprehensive in its details, giving the compass and characteristics of all the instruments, and the different modes of their employment, with extracts from the works of various composers in illustration thereof. The author's essay on the duties of a conductor is appended to the treatise, the whole work having been edited and revised by Mr. J. Bennett, in this new edition, which is published in a handy and inexpensive form.

From Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. we have also a goodly assortment of music, both vocal and instrumental. The part-songs are, as usual, of great merit, including several by F. Abt, H. Hofmann, and other favourite composers. A "Bourrée" (No. 3) by E. Silas, is quaint and original; an "Élégie," and other compositions for the organ, by C. G. Verrinder, will be acceptable; as will likewise the latest number of the "Organist's Quarterly Journal," edited by Dr. W. Spark.

Messrs. Robert Cocks and Co. have recently published some interesting vocal music, amongst which may be mentioned "At the Porch," song, with pianoforte (and harmonium ad lib.) accompaniment; and "Little Trots," by A. J. Caldicott. Also some English versions of "Popular Trios for Ladies' Voices," including "Parting," by R. Schumann; and "Farewell," by Curschner.

Messrs. Boosey and Co. forward some pleasing songs, of varied character. "My Love is Come," and "Leaving yet Loving," by T. Marzials; "In Arcady," by J. N. Hudson; "Hands all Round," by C. V. Stanford; "Good Night," by H. Clendon; "Peggy and Robin," by E. Harraden; "All in All," by F. H. Cowen; and "In a Quaint Old Village," by A. S. Gatty, deserve favourable mention.

From the house of W. Czerny we have received the following publications:—"Gold Röschen," Clavierstück, by W. Meissner, a graceful and melodious piece; a "Rêverie," for violin, or flute, or violoncello, with pianoforte accompaniment, by A. Hervey, flowing and expressive; a pleasing Barcarolle, by B. Tours, arranged for violin, or flute or violoncello, and pianoforte, by W. Czerny; also several pleasing songs, of which the most attractive are "All my heart I gave to Thee," by C. Bohm; "Thine," by Phœbe Otway; and "Too late in the Market," a "Drawing-room Ditty" of much naïveté, by Franz Abt.

"Memories" is the title of a song, possessing pathos and expression, by R. Rasori, published by Lucas, Weber, and Co. From the same firm we have "Hesperus," a canzonet of considerable merit, by C. A. Macirone; "A Story of the Past," a simple and touching ballad, by A. Redhead; "Six Songs," from the able pen of Mrs. Mounsey Bartholomew; and a Duet, for soprano and baritone, and "Welcome Spring," by A. Schlicher.

The president of the Royal College of Physicians of London has nominated Dr. Stevenson, of Guy's Hospital, to the post of scientific analyst to conduct any analyses of bodies of deceased persons that may be ordered by the Secretary of State during the year beginning May 1.



OPENING OF EPPING FOREST BY THE QUEEN: VIEWS IN THE FOREST.

OBITUARY.

RIGHT HON. SIR T. ERSKINE PERRY.

The Right Honourable Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, P.C., died on the 22nd ult., at 36, Eaton-place, aged seventy-five. He was son of Mr. John Perry, proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*; and, after receiving his education at the Charterhouse, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1834. He unsuccessfully contested Chatham, and subsequently became a law reporter, publishing seven volumes, "Neville and Perry" and "Perry and Davison." From 1841 to 1847 he was a Puisne Judge of Bombay, and from 1847 to 1852 Chief Justice there. On his return, having failed in 1853 to gain a seat at Liverpool, he sat in Parliament for Devonport in the Liberal interest from 1854 till 1859, from which year till last he was a member of the Council of India. The honour of knighthood was conferred on him in 1841, and he was made a Privy Councillor in January last. Sir Thomas married, first, Louisa, daughter of Mr. James M'Elhiney, of Brighton, which lady died in 1841; and secondly, in 1855, Elizabeth Margaret, sister of the first Baron Derwent, and second daughter of Sir John Vauden-Bempstone-Johnstone, Bart., M.P. He had issue by both marriages.

COLONEL GRANT-FRANCIS.

Colonel George Grant-Francis, J.P., F.S.A., of Swansea, died on the 21st ult., at 9, Upper Phillimore-place, Kensington, aged sixty-eight. This esteemed gentleman was the eldest son of Mr. John Francis, by Mary, his wife, daughter of John Grant, of that ilk. Colonel Francis was indefatigable in his exertions in the interest of his native town of Swansea, of which he was Mayor in 1853-4, and of which he was the historiographer. He initiated the scheme resulting in the South Dock there, and the Swansea Harbour Trust, and he raised and commanded the 1st Glamorgan Artillery Volunteers, for which he was presented with a sword of honour. He was the author of various works on the antiquities of South Wales, was Vice-President of the South Wales Royal Institution, and its President from 1875 to 1877. The Colonel married, in 1840, Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. John Richardson, J.P., of Swansea, and leaves, with other issue, a son, Mr. John Richardson Francis, J.P. Colonel Francis's death is deeply deplored, not only by his fellow-citizens but by all who knew him. A local paper remarks, "If ever a Swansea man deserved a statue, it was the deceased."

MR. RICE.

Mr. James Rice, the well-known writer, died recently, at the early age of thirty-six, at his residence at Redhill, Surrey. He was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar in 1871, but confined his whole attention to literature. From 1868 to 1872 he was editor and proprietor of *Once a Week*. He issued, in 1879, a "History of the British Turf," and for about eight years he was correspondent and agent of the *Toronto Globe*. But his name became best known as that of one of the partners in the "collaboration" which produced a series of novels, including the "Chaplain of the Fleet," "Golden Butterfly," and "Ready-Money Mortiboy." This partnership with Mr. Walter Besant continued from 1871 till his death—the last work on which Mr. Rice and Mr. Besant were engaged being a tale for the Summer Number of the *Illustrated London News*.

MR RODEN.

Mr. William Serjeant Roden, late of Etruria Hall, county Stafford, M.P., in the Liberal interest, for Stoke-on-Trent from 1868 to 1874, died, on the 25th ult., at his residence, St. Mary's-square, in his fifty-third year. He was eldest son of Mr. William Roden, of Wolverhampton, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Mr. Richard Brown. He served for some time as Lieut.-Colonel of the Staffordshire Artillery Volunteers, and was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the counties of Stafford and Monmouth, and an ironmaster in North Staffordshire. He married, in 1860, Theodora, daughter of Mr. Samuel Butcher, of Endcliffe, near Sheffield, and became a widower in 1867.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. John Brent, F.S.A., an eminent antiquary, the author of "Canterbury in the Olden Time," one of the oldest members of the Society of Antiquaries, and of the British Archaeological Association, on the 23rd ult., at his residence, Dane-John, Canterbury.

Mr. W. B. Rands, better known under the *noms de plume* of "Matthew Browne" and "Henry Holbeach," on the 23rd ult., aged fifty-five. Besides contributing to periodicals, he was author, amongst other works, of "The Shoemaker's Village," "Chaucer's England," "Views and Opinions," "Lilliput Levée," and "Lilliput Lectures."

The Hon. Augustus William Charles Ellis, on the 22nd ult., at Greenwood, Jamaica, in his thirty-seventh year. He was the youngest son of Charles Augustus, sixth Lord Howard de Walden, by his wife, Lady Lucy Cavendish-Bentinck, youngest daughter of the fourth Duke of Portland. He was formerly in the 60th Rifles.

General George Campbell, C.B., late Bengal Horse Artillery, on the 25th ult., in Byng-place, Gordon-square, in his seventy-ninth year. He entered the Army in 1823; served in the Burmese War 1825-6, the Gwalior campaign in 1843, the Sutlej campaign—including Ferozeshah and Sobroon, the Punjaub campaign, and the Indian Mutiny. He attained the rank of General in 1875.

Mr. Philip Broke Turnor, of Little Panton Hall, Grantham, on the 24th ult., aged sixty-eight. He was formerly in the Life Guards. Mr. Turnor was the youngest son of Edmund Turnor, M.P., F.R.S., by his second wife, Dorothea, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Tucker, and was brother of Mr. Christopher Turnor, of Stoke-Rochford, late M.P. for South Lincolnshire. He married Selina, daughter of Mr. James Saunders, and leaves a son, Charles Algernon Broke Turnor, of the Scots Greys.

The Hon. Henry Frederick Francis Adair Barrington, barrister-at-law, on March 25, at Portland, Cape of Good Hope, in his seventy-fourth year. He was the youngest son of George, fifth Viscount Barrington, D.D., Prebendary of Durham and Rector of Sedgfield, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Mr. Robert Adair. He was educated at the Charterhouse and at Christ Church, Oxford, and was for some time President of the Criminal Court of British Kaffraria. He married, in 1848, Mary Georgiana, daughter of Colonel Wright Knox, 87th Fusiliers, and leaves issue.

Mr. Thomson, of Terrington, has been elected registrar of deeds of the East Riding.

Mr. S. Alexander, B.A., Balliol College, and Mr. J. E. King, B.A., Lincoln College, have been elected to fellowships at Lincoln College, Oxford University.

Lady Thomson, widow of Sir Wyville Thomson, who filled the chair of natural history in the Edinburgh University, will receive a grant of £400 from the Royal Bounty Fund; and Mrs. Burton, widow of Mr. John Hill Burton, the historian, will receive a pension of £80 a year.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

S. L.—Your question was answered last week. Many thanks for the problem. The one in hand shall soon appear.

F. O'N H (Liverpool).—Thanks. Your suggestion shall be conveyed to the author.

PLENA (Plymouth), N B (Freckenham), and E J W W are certainly mistaken.

A M (London).—Your problem is much too simple. Why not send it to the Boys' Illustrated News?

F. S. G (Vienna).—We are greatly obliged by your courtesy. The budget is very interesting; and we shall avail ourselves of the problems from time to time.

A F M (Manchester).—The amendment of your problem, now under examination, is noted.

MILDAY PARK.—Your contribution should have been accompanied by your name as well as address.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1988 received from Rev John Wills (Portland, U.S.A.); and No. 1890 from Adolphus Schroeder.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1990 received from A Gaillard, W H Skelton, Shapnel, and Ado plus and Louis Schroeder.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1991 received from W Gibbons (Swansea), A Gaillard, J A B, F Ockes, John D Smith, E B A Sovera, A B Palmer, Boucher, Fawcette, W F Payne, and Albert Schroeder.

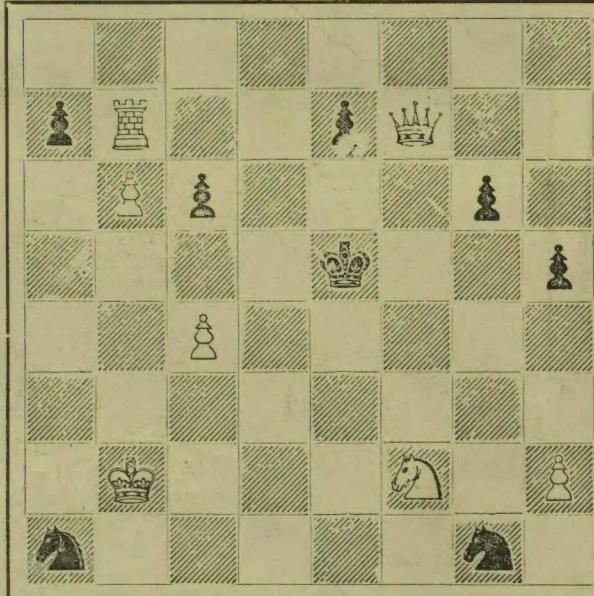
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1992 received from H B, A Russian Amateur in Paris, James L Hyland, J H Reli (Lisburn), W B L, G T B Kyngion (Interrogator), E London, A Gaillard, Sirius, W D-Wise, W Gibbons, Harry Sprungthorpe (Exeter), T Kenny (Dublin), Lewis Schroeder (Naples), F F (Brussels), J A B, Bosworth, F Johnston, Z Imre (L. Stamford, An Old Hand, Ben Nevis, C Cheretis, Smutch, R Ingessoll, W Hillier, B H Brooks, E Casella (Paris), H P H (Bremen), L S D, L Faleon (Antwerp), L Wyman, Pilgrim, A R Street, A Palmer, Jones, John, H. A. L. S., Chapman, F O'N H, E. L. G., B. H. C (Salisbury), Edward Pearce, Kinghorn (Glasgow), W F Payne, Schumucke, C S Wood, Hereward, Canf, and Clement Fawcett.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1991.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to K B 5th Any move
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM NO. 1994.
By G. CHOCOLOUS (Prague).

BLACK.

WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.Played recently between Messrs. GOSSIP and TRACEY.
(Bishops' Gambit)

WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. Kt to K 6th	K to B 2nd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	19. Kt to Kt 5th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
3. B to B 4th	P to Q 5th	20. B to Q 2nd	P to K R 3rd
4. B takes Q P.	Q to R 5th (ch)	21. Kt to K B 3rd	K to P 2nd
5. K to B sq	P to Q B 3rd	22. Kt to B 4th	Kt takes Kt
6. B to Kt 3rd	B to Kt 5th	23. B takes Kt	K R to K sq
7. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K R 4th	24. Q R to K sq	Kt to Kt 3rd
8. P to Q 4th	P to Kt 4th	25. P to B 3rd	K to Q 4th
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Kt 2nd	26. B to Q 2nd	Q R to Q sq
10. P to K 5th	Kt to Q 2nd	27. P to Kt 3rd	K to K 3rd
11. Kt to K 4th	B to K 3rd	28. K to Kt 2nd	R to K B sq
12. B takes B	P takes B	29. K R to K B 2s	K to K 2nd
13. Q Kt takes Kt P Q to Kt 5th	P takes B	30. Kt to R 4th	P to B 5th
14. Q to Q 3rd	Kt to K 2nd	31. P takes P	R to K Kt sq
15. P to K R 3rd	Q to B 4th	32. K to R sq	K to Q sq
16. Q takes Q	P takes Q	33. P to B 5th	and Black resigned.
17. B takes P			

White has already a winning game, the legitimate consequence of establishing his Knight at K 4th on the eleventh move.

17. Kt to Q 4th

The Pawns are now irresistible.

33. R to K sq

34. P to B 6th

35. P takes Kt

36. B takes R.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

The second prize in this tourney was divided between M. Leprettel, of Marseilles, and J. Salminger, of Berlin; and the third was divided between Dr. Bayer, of Olmütz, and L. Noack, of Berlin. There were in all seventeen competitors for the three prizes, and M. Ehrenstein, of Budapest, officiated as judge. The following is the three-move problem from M. Leprettel's set:—

White: K at Q R square, Q at K R 8th, K s at Q R 3rd and Q 3rd, B's at K B 2nd and K Kt 8th; Pawns at Q Kt 5th, Q B 2nd and 7th, K B 4th, K Kt 2nd and 5th. (Twelve pieces.)

Black: K at K 5th, R's at Q R square and K Kt 5th, Kts at K 7th and R 4th, B at K 4th; Pawns at Q R 2nd, K 2nd and 4th, K B 5th, and K Kt 4th. (Nine pieces.)

White to play, and mate in three moves.

We had reserved space in anticipation of receiving a list of the competitors in the Vienna tournament, which will be opened on the 10th inst., but up to the moment of going to press with this portion of the paper it has not come to hand. It is already known, however, that Messrs. B. Ackbarne, Bird, Mason, Steinitz, and Zukertort have entered the lists, and that American chess will be represented by Captain Mackenzie, Mr. Max Judd, and Mr. Ware, of Boston.

Among the items of American news, we regret to find announced the death of Mr. Charles H. Waterbury, one of the oldest and most brilliant contributors to the chess department of the *Hartford Times*. Mr. Waterbury took high rank as a chess analyst; he was a keen critic and an able writer, and his loss will be regretted by a large circle of friends.

A banquet was given yesterday week at Willis's Rooms to Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier of New South Wales, the company numbering about 260 gentlemen, many of whom are intimately connected with the commercial interests of Australia. The Duke of Edinburgh presided. Sir Henry Parkes, who received a hearty welcome, in responding to the toast of his health, spoke as the representative not only of New South Wales but of the Australian colonies generally, of the future of which he took a very favourable view, and declared that in the matter of attachment to the Mother Country it was the desire of the colonies to become a real and substantial part of the Empire. The Earl of Kimberley said that he was glad to share with Sir Henry Parkes the feeling that the union between Great Britain and her colonies was growing stronger year by year.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 7, 1880) of Mr. Henry Hutton, late of The Lawn, Colnbrook, Bucks, who died on March 1 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by Mrs. Elizabeth Dorothy Hutton, the widow, Alexander Fletcher Wood, Edward Wood, and Robert Thompson Stoneham, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £114,000. The testator leaves £100 each to Emily Elizabeth, Arthur John, and Edward, the three children of his late half-brother John Arthur Hutton; £100 and an annuity of £300 for life to his nephew, Frederick Green; £100 to each of his executors; 19 guineas to his servant, Joshua Thomas; and the residue of his real and personal estate to his wife.

The will (dated Aug. 30, 1881), with a codicil (dated Nov. 12 following), of Mr. Jonathan Openshaw, late of Waterloo-in-Bury and of Hothersall Hall, Lancashire, who died on Feb. 25 last, was proved on the 4th ult. by Frederick Openshaw, Robert Cross, and John Hamilton Openshaw, the nephews, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £83,000. The testator leaves the Hothersall, Ribchester, and Alston estates, charged with the payment of £25,000 in aid of his personal estate and with some small weekly payments to his nephew Frederick Openshaw for life with remainder to his first and every other son as they shall be in priority of birth in tail male; he also gives to his said nephew all the furniture and effects, live and dead stock at Hothersall, and his leasehold house at Waterloo, with the furniture and effects, subject to certain rights of selection given to his sisters, nephews, and nieces; £15,000 to his nephew, Robert Cross; £10,000 upon trust for his sister, Mrs. Hannah Hewitt, for life, and then for Mrs. Fanny Mason and Mrs. Sarah Louise Hastings; £10,000 to his sister, Mrs. Rachel Ewings; and considerable legacies to nephews and nieces, and bequests to domestic and farm servants, and others. The residue of his property is to be divided between his nephews, James Arthur Openshaw, John Hamilton Openshaw, Charles Openshaw, and the Rev. James Cross.

The will and codicils of the Rev. W. L. Tilson, late of Guildford, Surrey, was proved on the 13th ult. The testator, after leaving numerous pecuniary and specific bequests to various relatives and friends, directed his remaining property to be divided into three equal parts. The first part to go to some of his relatives; the second is devoted in part to the publication of certain works and in part to relatives; the remaining third being given to charitable purposes. The personal estate was sworn at £39,000.

The will (dated Jan. 17, 1874), with a codicil (dated Feb. 11, 1880), of Mr. John Alfred Edmeades, late of Hazells, Northfleet, Kent, who died on Feb. 12 last, has been proved by Thomas Henry Baker and James Frederick Edmeades, the nephew, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £36,000. The testator gives £300, upon trust, to pay the interest towards the support of All Saints' Schools, Perry-street, Northfleet, so long as they are carried on by voluntary subscription; £100 each to the reserved fund of All Saints' Church, Perry-street, and the Gravesend and Milton Dispensary; £50 to the National School, Perry-street; his property at Hazells and all other his real estate to his nephew, James Frederick Edmeades, for life, and then to his children as he shall appoint; substantial gifts to other nephews, and numerous legacies to godchildren, friends, and servants. The residue of his property he leaves to his brother, William Henry Edmeades.

The will (dated Nov. 20, 1879), with two codicils (dated Aug. 7, 1880, and Dec. 31, 1881), of Miss Emma Howard, late of Norfolk House, Beulah-hill, Norwood, who died on Feb. 22 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by George Henry Tatham and Edgar James Paine, the executors, the value of the personal estate being over £30,000. The testatrix leaves her moiety of certain fee farm rents and of a freehold house and furniture, and £5000, to her sister, Mary Ann; £5000 upon trust for her said sister for life, then, as to £3000, for her nephew, Henry Stanley Howard; and legacies to friends and executors. The residue of her property she leaves upon trust for her nieces, Marie Louisa Sophia Howard and Katharine Rigby Howard, in equal shares.